CIRCULATION
LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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COWBOY'S HEART TROUBLE

'Tisn't of'n that a rider gits a sentimental streak,
Lets his heart become so mushy that it springs a tender leak.
'Tisn't of'n that he loses half his hankerin' fur food,
An' he wakes an' lays a thinkin' in the nightly solitude.
Looks ridiculous to see him goin' 'round with dreamy eyes,
An' when nobody ain't lookin' lettin' go of easy sighs,
But I reckon that the Maker when he shaped him outen clay
Knowed about what he was doin' when he built him that-a-way.

It was at a dance I met her down to Daly's on the creek,
She's a bunch o' sassy sweetness quicker than a lightnin' streak;
Built up trimmer than a Jersey, with the sort o' girly snap
That is apt to play the devil with the roughest ridin' chap.
Had a sort o' lovin' glitter bunched up in her purty eyes,
That'd thrill you to a finish, start you feelin' fur the skies.
An' the sunny smile that flickered now an' then acrost her face
Was the sort t'd knock a feller's independence from its base.

When I got to dancin' with her there's a thrillin' sort 'o feel
Went a gallyflutin' through me from sombrero cl'ar to heel,
An' I seemed to float on nothin' as we waltzed around the hall—
Somehow thought my toes fur sartin' never teched the floo at all.
Never bellered when I squeezed her, let me hug her up so clus
That the same warm blood seemed minglin' in the veins of both of us.
I could feel her heart a beatin' right agin my hardened breast,
Like it was a feelin' lonesome an' was huntin' fur a nest.

Bin a feelin' mighty restless an' oneasy ever since;
Somethin' stings me in the bosom till it fairly makes me wince.
Keep a thinkin', thinkin' thinkin' o' that little rancher girl
Till my brain is in a tangle—in a sort o' crazy whirl.
Ain't no good at workin' cattle like I used to on the range
An' I'm skeered sometimes a thinkin' if there doesn't come a change
I will git the wheels a-buzzin' in my heart an' have to go,
Fur a mental overhaulin' to the crazy house. Heigho!

—Denver Post.

SEEN IN HER EYES.

He looked into her eyes, and all he'd known
Of good and true and beautiful there shone,
And all that he had thought that life could hold,
In those clear depths he, raptured, saw unfold.

He looked into her eyes—the sunny days
He'd lived long since, and all the glorious ways
He'd wandered in, as in a mirror clear
He saw with inner vision reappear.

Hopes, strifes, ambitions—everything his soul
Had felt or dreamed or suffered did unroll,
As drowning men seem in a flash to see
All things their lives had stored in memory.

He looked into her eyes and instant knew
How much he lacked of being good and true;
How far he'd failed in struggle and in strife
Of being faithful to the best in life.

Yet shining back to him he still could see
Such loving trust, such boundless sympathy;
He felt his soul to highest height could rise
So long as he might look into her eyes.

—Indianapolis News.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

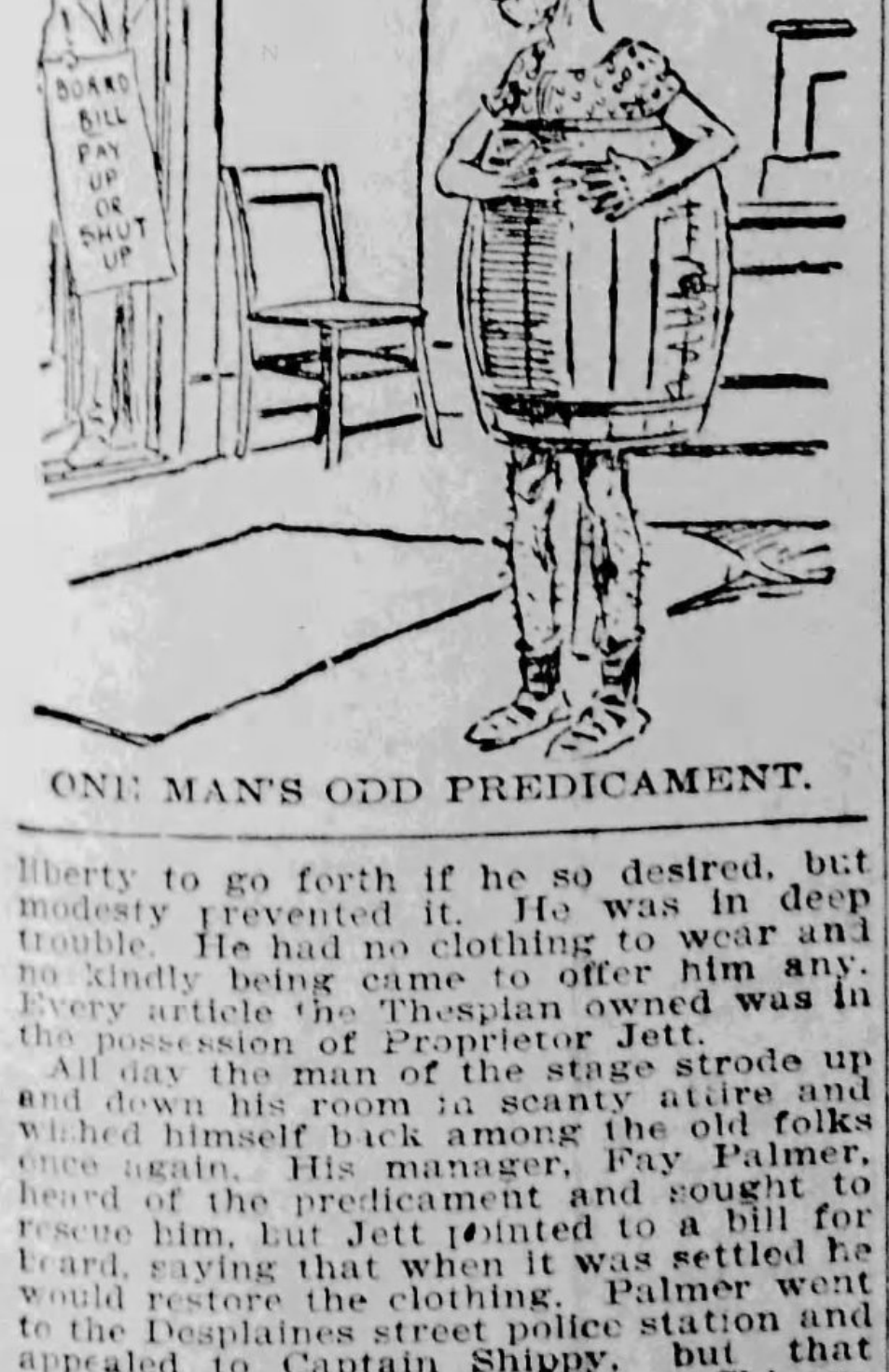
You bet. Same old ticket,
Same old boss;
Same old platform
(Minus cross);
Same old powder,
Same old gun;
Same old waddin'
('Steen to one);
Same old kickers,
Same old growl;
Same old anti-
Hanna howl;
Same old issues—
Nothing new;
Same old lies to
Help 'em through;
Same old talkers,
Same old josh;
Same old brand of
Campaign slosh;
Same old voters
(Bless their souls)
Same old trouncing
At the polls!

—White Lake (S. D.) Wave.

WEARING APPAREL FOR UNPAID BOARD BILL

Until Friday evening Hugo Jawin, an actor, walked the boards of a west side theatre and undertook the role of a mighty gladiator of Roman times. He smiled and bowed frequently to the audience and to him the life of a Thespian was all roses. He had left a happy home in Cleveland to shine before the footlights but now his only audience is a bed and a chair at the La Pierre hotel, Washington boulevard and Halsted street.

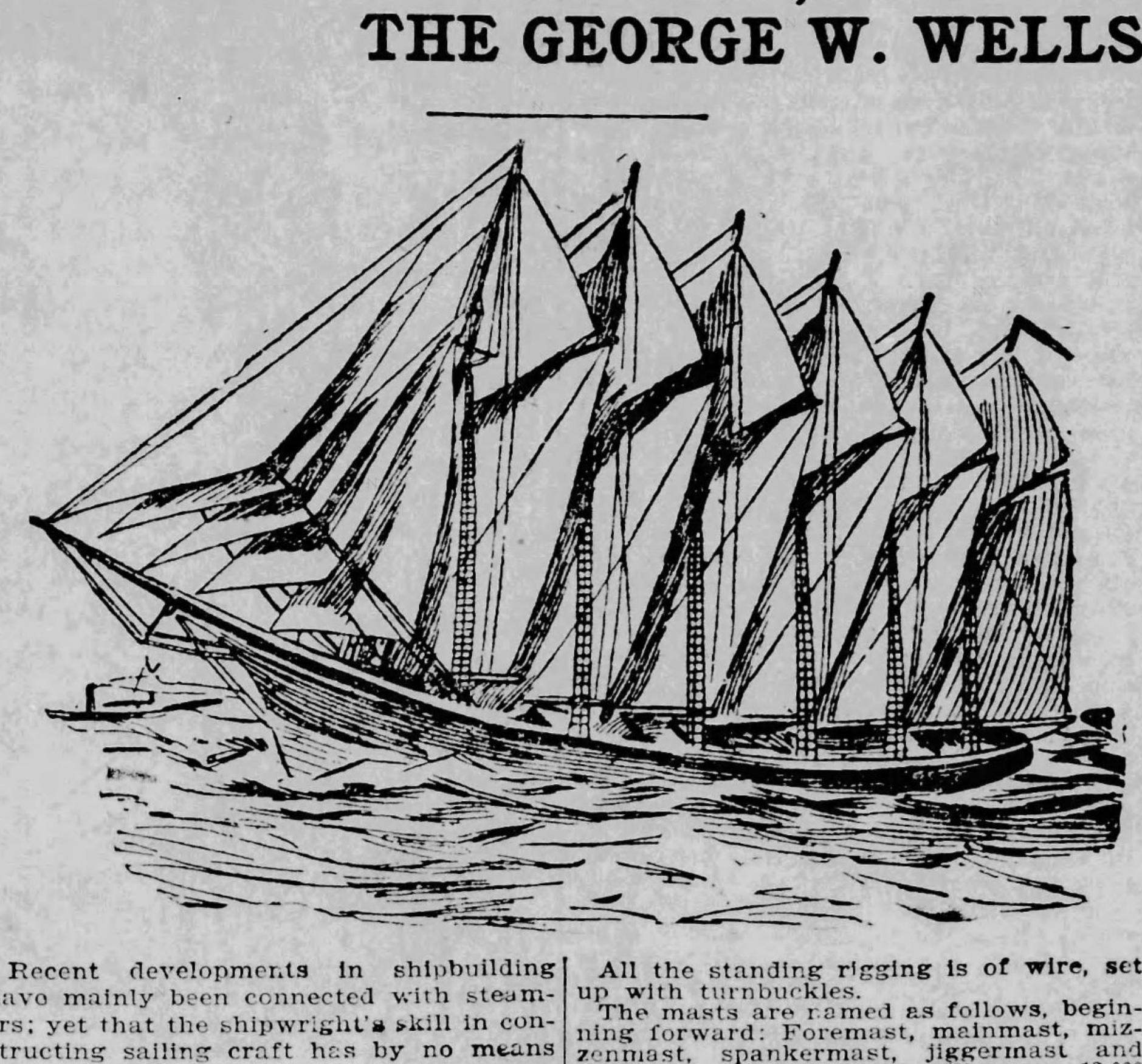
The actor gazed through the windows of his room on the top floor and yearned to wander out into the fresh air of the morning. But he could not. The door was not barricaded and there was no stalwart sentinel with fierce eyes and threatening sword to block his way. He was at liberty to go forth if he so desired, but modesty prevented it. He was in deep trouble. He had no clothing to wear and no kindly being came to offer him any. Every article the Thespian owned was in the possession of Proprietor Jett.


GOD BLESS OUR HOME
BOARD BILL PAY UP OR SHUT UP

ONE MAN'S ODD PREDICAMENT.

All day the man of the stage strode up and down his room in scanty attire and wished himself back among the old folks once again. His manager, Fay Palmer, heard of the predicament and sought to rescue him, but Jett pointed to a bill for board, saying that when it was settled he would restore the clothing. Palmer went to the Desplaines street police station and appealed to Captain Shippy, but that official refused to interfere.—Chicago Chronicle.

SIX-MASTED SCHOONER, THE GEORGE W. WELLS



Recent developments in shipbuilding have mainly been connected with steamers; yet that the shipwright's skill in constructing sailing craft has by no means lapsed during these latter days is amply proven by the case of the fine six-masted schooner which we illustrate.

The George W. Wells, as she is called, has just been successfully launched from the Bean shipyard in Camden. She is the largest vessel of her kind in the world, and is regarded among sailing craft with the same interest as the Oceanic and the Deutschland are among steamers.

She has 2,750 tons net register, with a carrying capacity of over 5,000 tons, while she is 302 feet long in the keel, 345 feet long on top, 23 feet deep, and has a beam measurement of 48½ feet.

She has a couple of full decks, her frame throughout being made of white oak, while all her planking and ceiling is of hard pine. Her keelson is remarkable, being 13 feet high aft and 17 feet forward, and built of hard pine timber. It is fastened with no fewer than 50 tons of 1⅜-inch iron bolts.

The vessel's fittings include a Hyde windlass, operated by a 30-horse power engine; two pumps, with a combined capacity of 1,200 gallons a minute; a stockless anchor weighing 8,200 pounds and a Camden anchor weighing 7,500 pounds, besides kedge and stream anchors, weighing respectively 900 pounds and 600 pounds, and 200 fathoms of 2½-inch bar chain.

Her water tanks hold 7,000 gallons. Her six lower masts are splendid sticks of Oregon pine, each 112 feet long, and 30 inches in diameter in the partners; topmasts each 58 feet long, the foretopmast 20 inches in diameter at the cap.

The jibboom is 75 feet long, 20 inches at cap; driver boom 75 feet long, 18 inches in the slings; other booms 42 feet long, 14 inches in the slings.

All the standing rigging is of wire, set up with turnbuckles.

The masts are named as follows, beginning forward: Foremast, mainmast, mizzenmast, spankermast, jiggermast and drivermast. The vessel will carry 12,000 square yards of the heaviest duck, in the following pieces: Driver, jigger, spanker, mizzen, main, and fore sails, six gafftopsails of the same respective designations, driver, jigger, spanker, mizzen and maintopmast staysails, and five jibs.

In the after house are the cabins and half a dozen state rooms, besides a chartroom.

Some idea of the immensity of the vessel may be had from the fact that over a million feet of hard pine were used in its construction and about 100,000 feet of white pine deck plank. Indeed, her material would make a load for several average-size schooners.

Not only is the vessel of remarkable size, but she is uncommonly handsome withal, for her great length takes away all appearance of bulkiness; so that she looks more like an immense yacht.

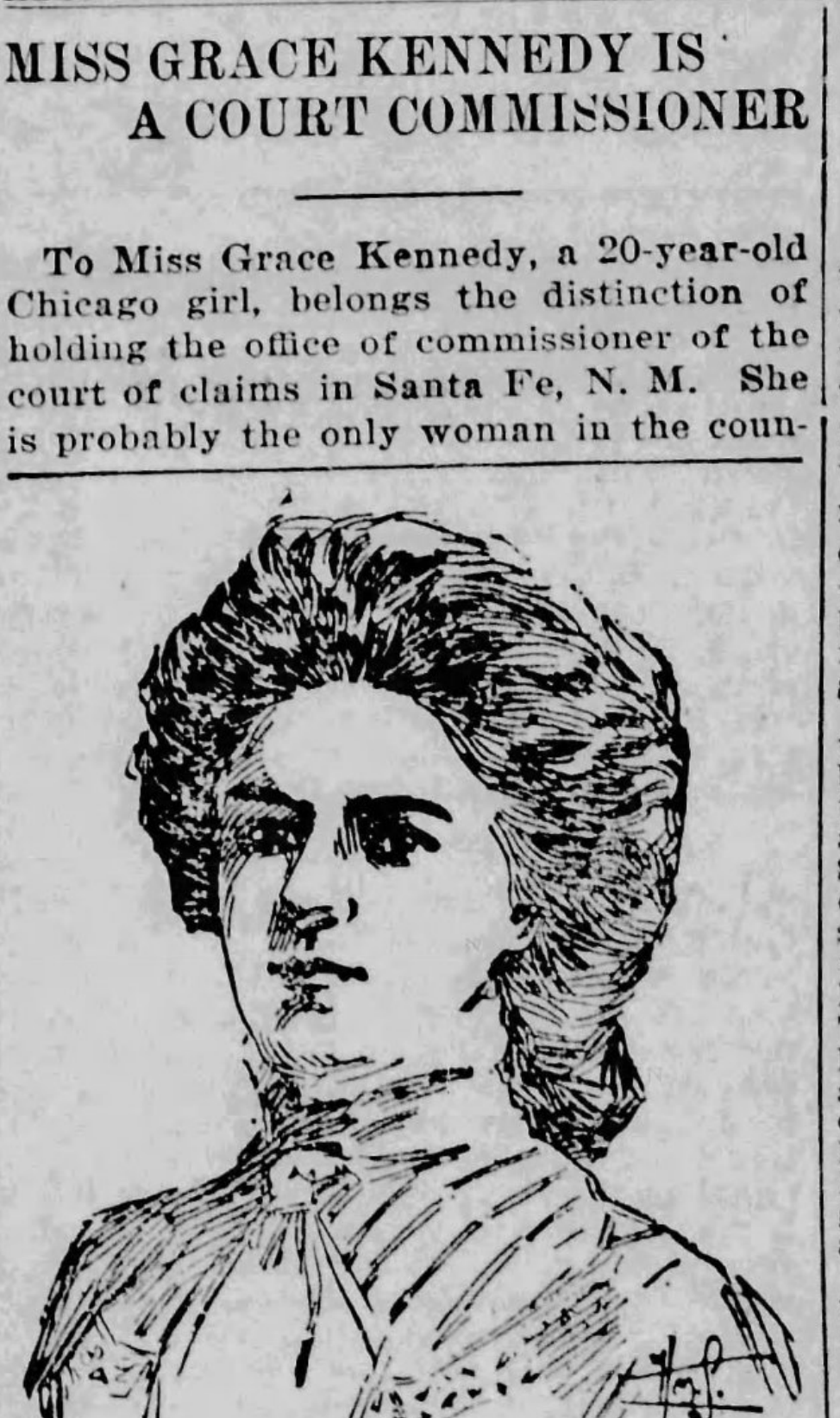
Twelve schooners like her, ranged in line, would occpy a mile of pier frontage, for from the tip of her driverboom to the tip of her jibboom is about 425 feet. A schooner that would have been considered large a score of years ago could not carry enough coal to ballast the George W. Wells.

All this is very satisfactory as far as it goes; but the most satisfactory thing of all from the owner's point of view is the fact that his magnificent craft should be a splendid money-maker.

Carrying at least 5,000 tons of coal on a draft of only four and twenty feet, and with only 14 men all told for crew—master, two mates, steward, engineer, and nine seamen—she should easily beat her competitors at carrying men when freights are low. A full-rigged ship of equal size would require to carry at lest 31 men all told.

MISS GRACE KENNEDY IS A COURT COMMISSIONER

To Miss Grace Kennedy, a 20-year-old Chicago girl, belongs the distinction of holding the office of commissioner of the court of claims in Santa Fe, N. M. She is probably the only woman in the country who has held that position, and the age of the fair commissioner makes it more noteworthy. Miss Kennedy was graduated from one of the Chicago high schools and before going to New Mexico was employed as secretary in a large business house there.



MISS GRACE KENNEDY.
(Commissioner of the Court of Claims, Sante Fe, N. M.)

The work was hard, and she was kept constantly busy until her health failed. In the quest of health she moved to Santa Fe, and became secretary in the offices of the bureau of immigration and of the Republican central committee, and later occupied the place of private secretary to T. B. Catron, ex-delegate to congress. Miss Kennedy has been endowed with the full authority of the office and she has authority to take depositions in cases pending in that court anywhere in this country. After completing her term as commissioner Miss Kennedy intends to take a course in law and obtain admission to the bar.

ORIGINAL COPY OF NEW TESTAMENT

Biblical scholars, archaelogists and antiquarians were much startled a few days days ago by a rumor that the original copy of the New Testament had been discovered in Damascus. What foundation there is for the rumor is not very clear, the only facts obtainable being the following, which were recently published in a Beyreut paper. A search for ancient manuscript was made a month or two ago in the principal mosque of Damascus, and among those found were ten beautifully illuminated books of various sizes, some being as large as an old fashioned Bible and others as small as a pocket Testament.

Two or three were simply copies of the Koran, but among the others was at least one which was at once seen to be of surpassing value. The learned Orientals who were making the search told the news to the authorities, and Nazem Pacha at once placed a guard of soldiers around the mosque and made them take an oath that they would not allow any human being to enter the chamber containing the newly discovered treasures, and, furthermore, that they would not allow as much as a single scrap of paper to be taken away from any part of the building.

The ten books were then placed in a heavy iron chest, which was doubly locked and stamped with the seals of a special guard.

Seemed Fit.

They were talking of Pittsburg's census statistics at the breakfast table.

"Mamma," said Sammy Snaggs, "who is it that takes the census?"

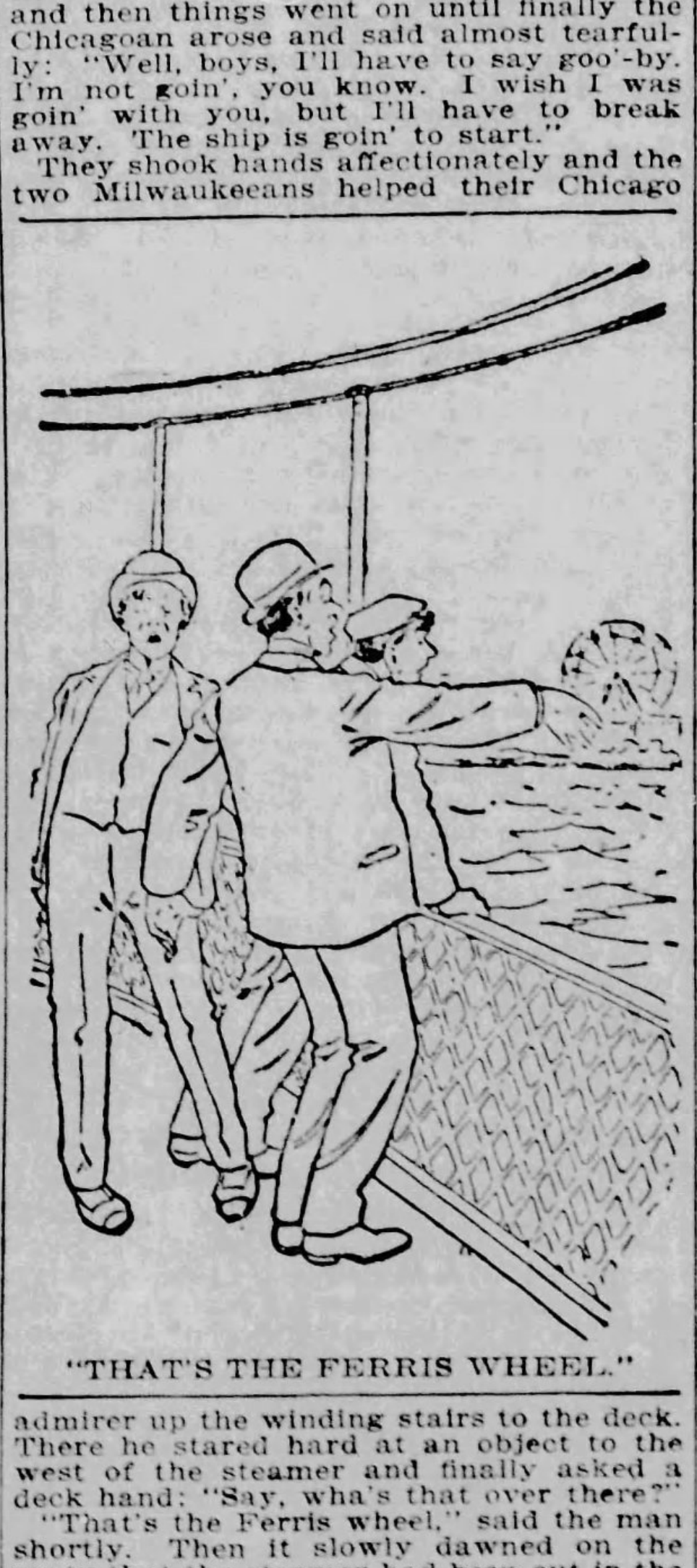
"Why, the censor, of course, Sammy," replied Mrs. Snaggs, without a moment's hesitation. — Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

WHY THE CHICAGOAN DID NOT GO HOME

Three of them had been on a bit of a tear in Chicago for almost a week and the two who live in Milwaukee finally determined it was time to go home. They were going by the night boat and after they had purchased their tickets they went down town to dinner and to get one more farewell drink. The Chicagoan was deeply moved by the contemplated parting with his bosom friends and he frequently breathed beery assurances of undying friendship into their ears as they struggled with a steak in a big cafe.

When it was time to start for the boat the bar boy was besought to put up a bottle of whisky sours for consumption on the long lake trip, and with this tucked away they started for the steamer at the State street bridge. The Chicagoan was deeply affected as the moment for the separation drew nearer, and he went into the stateroom with his two friends to have one last nip of the whisky sours. That reminded him of a story and when he concluded they all had another nip, and then things went on until finally the Chicagoan arose and said almost tearfully: "Well, boys, I'll have to say goo'-by. I'm not goin', you know. I wish I was goin' with you, but I'll have to break away. The ship is goin' to start."

They shook hands affectionately and the two Milwaukeeans helped their Chicago admirer up the winding stairs to the deck. There he stared hard at an object to the west of the steamer and finally asked a deck hand: "Say, wha's that over there?"



"THAT'S THE FERRIS WHEEL."

"That's the Ferris wheel," said the man shortly. Then it slowly dawned on the party that the steamer had been out in the lake for half an hour and was hurrying toward Milwaukee. The Chicagoan ceased expressing his farewells, took the situation philosophically and did as much with the whisky sours. But he had an awful time explaining things to his family.

WHAT THE TOURISTS SPEND.

An astonishing contrast is apparent in the sums of money spent by the average visitor to these two world-famous pleasure resorts. In the season of 1898 about 2,300,000 tourists visited Switzerland. They paid to the landlords of 1,800 hotels and inns a little less than $25,000,000. The average hotel bill was, therefore, only about $1. In addition to this, about $6,000,000 was expended for trinkets and mementoes.

These two items, in addition to a comparatively small outlay for horses and carriages, form the principal means of subsistence of the vast number of people whose livelihood is dependent on the natural features of the "playground of Europe."

The figures for the Riviera are very different. In the first place, a season's visitors are not to be reckoned by millions. A recent estimate puts the annual number at 270,000, of whom 60,000 were English and 30,000 American, and the money expended at about $60,000,000 or $225 for the average visitor.

GARFIELD'S SPEECH IN CONGRESS

On Proposition to Withdraw Union Troops from the South.

Hon. James A. Garfield, in a speech that is rich in patriotic sentiment, made statements which reply to the demands of Mr. Bryan and all others who ask the withdrawal of the American army from the face of the enemy in the Philippines.

During the war of the rebellion, Garfield left the southern battlefields to enter congress, having been elected while in command of the union forces. He began his career in the house of representatives, partly at the solicitation of President Lincoln, whom Mr. Bryan and other Democrats now delight to quote. Mr. Lincoln desired an able debater, like Garfield, who was familiar with the service in the army, to fight the copperheads in the halls of congress.

In the spring of 1864, the proposition was made in congress to withdraw the union forces and end the war by breaking up the union. The Democrats urged it with all their might, and this sentiment crystallized a few weeks later in their national platform, when they declared the war a failure.

Many stormy debates occurred in congress over the proposition to withdraw the union forces. On April 8, 1864, Mr. Long, a Democratic member from the Cincinnati district in Ohio, made a speech which was regarded as a very able and effective one from the Democratic side of the question. Gen. Garfield replied to it, and his remarks in reference to the proposition to withdraw the union soldiers from the south are apropos to Bryan's proposition to withdraw the American soldiers from the Philippines.

Hence it is that Garfield has replied to Bryan. The portions of President Garfield's speech given below will be found on pages 1503 and 1504, Congressional Globe, Part 2d, First Sessions of Thirty-eight Congress.

Mr. Garfield said:

"When this war began, many good men stood hesitating and doubting what they ought to do. Their doctrine of state rights, their sympathies, all they had ever loved and longed for, were in the south, and after long and painful hesitation, some of them at last went with the enemies of the nation.

"But now, when hundreds of brave souls have gone up to God under the shadow of the flag, and when thousands more, maimed and shattered in the contest, are sadly awaiting the deliverance of death; now, when three years of terrible warfare have raged over us, when our armies have pushed the rebellion back over mountains and rivers, and crowded it into narrow limits, until a wall of fire girds it: now, when the uplifted hand of a majestic people is about to let fall the lightning of its conquering power upon the rebellion; now, in the quiet of this hall, hatched in the lowest depths of darkest treason, there raises a Benedict Arnold and proposes to surrender us all up, body and spirit, the nation and the flag, its genius and its honor, now and forever, to the accursed traitors to our country. And that proposition comes—God forgive and pity my beloved state!—it comes from a citizen of the honored and loyal commonwealth of Ohio. * * *

"But, sir, I will forget states. We have something greater than states and state pride to talk of here to-day. All personal or state feeling aside, I ask you what is the proposition which the enemy of his country has just made? What is it?

"For the first time in the history of this contest, it is proposed in this hall to give up the struggle, to abandon the war, and let treason run riot through the land. I will, if I can, dismiss feeling from my heart and try and consider only what bears upon the logic of the speech to which we have just listened. * * *

"Suppose the policy of the gentleman were adopted to-day. Let the order go forth; sound the 'recall' on your bugles and let it ring from Texas to the far Atlantic, and tell the armies to come back. Call the victorious legins back over the battlefields of blood.

"Mr. Chairman, if such a word should be sent forth through the armies of the union, the wave of terrible vengeance that would sweep back over this land could never find a parallel in the records of history.

"Almost in the moment of final victory the 'recall' is sounded by a craven people, not deserving freedom! We ought, every man, to be made a slave should we sanction such a sentiment.

"The gentleman has told us there is no such thing as coercion justifiable under the constitution. I ask him for one moment to reflect that no statute ever was enforced without coercion. It is the basis of every law in the universe—God's law as well as man's. A law is no law without coercion behind it.

"I said a little while ago that I accepted the proposition of the gentleman that the rebels had the right of revolution: and the decisive issue between us and the rebellion is, whether they shall revolutionize and destroy, or we shall subdue and preserve. We take the latter ground. We take the common weapons of war to meet them: and if there be not sufficient, I would take any element which will overwhelm and destroy: I would take all the old sanctions of law and the constitution and fling them to the winds, if necessary, rather than let the nation be broken in pieces and its people destroyed with endless ruin.

"What is the constitution that these gentlemen are perpetually flinging in our faces whenever we desire to strike hard blows against the rebellion? It is the production of the American people. They made it, and the creator is mightier than the creature. The power which made the constitution can also make other instruments to do its great work in the day of its dire necessity."

HE GOT CARELESS.

In one of Chauncey M. Depew's stories he tells of meeting a man as funny as himself.

"One day," said Mr. Depew, "I met a soldier who had been wounded in the face. He was a Union man, and I asked in which battle he had been injured.

"'In the last battle of Bull Run, sir,' he replied.

"'But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?' I asked.

"'Well, sir,' said the man, half apologetically, 'after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back.'"—Youth's Companion.

METEOR IN A LEAD MINE.

An interesting discovery was made recently at the West Lubec, Me., lead mine by Dr. Smith. While digging in a bed of slate several meteorites were unearthed, two of which were as large as a man's head. These must have fallen thousands of years ago, when the slate bed was a part of the old seashore. They were imbedded several feet below the surface at the mouth of shoft No. 8. Two of the meteorites were dug up whole and will be sent to a college museum.

SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

CHAPTER VIII.

The sensational episode at the convention was now almost forgotten, for another year had come and gone. It was near the end of '99. Simon's family seemed to be prospering financially, but it was not the happy family that it was in the days when Vinnie occasionally came home. She had now been married over a year; she no longer bore the "honorable" name of "Grey."

"Pa," said Anna, "I can't stay away any longer. I simply must see Vinnie. It's a downright shame the way we treat her."

"It's no more than she deserves," said her father, "and what's more, you won't go to see her either, unless you wish me to treat you as I treat her. As long as her name is Harrington, and she's on the side of Republicanism, none who belong to this family circle shall ever go to the town she lives in!"

Simon had been so rigid in his orders that even Cynthia, to keep peace in the family, had never seen Vinnie since that memomable convention day. But you could plainly see that trouble was rooted deep in her soul. She was really heartbroken, and prayed for the day to come when Simon would repent.

One evening as they were seated together in the parlor, listening to Simon's explanation of the new political question, called "expansion," there came a knock at the door.

"Who could it be?" they all whispered, as Jimmie ran to open the door.

"Is this where Mr. Simon Grey lives?" said a familiar voice.

"Well, I'll be gol darned," said Jimmie, "if it isn't Uncle Ezra."

Hearty were the handshakes, and when Ezra took Simon's hand in his he held it for a moment, glanced 'round the room, and asked in a bewildered way: "Where's Vinnie?"

"Oh, she's married," said Simon bravely, but the other eyes in the room filled with tears.

"Oh, yes," he said. "I remember now of you writing about it. I came very near never finding you, Simon," he said laughing. "The old weatherbeaten house having been painted and enlarged, made the place look different. I wasn't sure that you lived here; but I concluded to call and find out whether you did or not. I couldn't find you in the poor-house."

"Great heavens, Ezra, you didn't call at the poor-house to find me!" Simon said excitedly. "You must have a very poor opinion of me if you did."

"Don't be surprised, Simon," said Cynthia, "at Ezra expecting to find us in the poor-house. You know we told him, if McKinley was elected, we'd probably go there. I have been ashamed many times of what we said, and the prophecies we made, but really, we didn't know any better then."

Ezra Grey laughed. "That's all right, Cynthia. I'm glad you were mistaken, for I should much rather find you living in your own comfortable home. You all look well; guess you have had plenty to eat."

"Of course we have, Uncle Ezra," said Jimmie. "Pa used to tell us we'd starve to death if McKinley was elected, but gee whiz! we never had so much pie and cake to eat before. We've got some money hid around here, too, some place, bein' that pa's afraid to put it in the bank. Ma'd skin me alive if I'd tell you where we kept it."

"Jimmie," said his father, "If you say any more I shall make you leave the room; do you hear?"

"Reckon I do. I hain't deaf."

"I tell you, Ezra," continued Simon, "it has been rough diggin' to make a livelihood these years. I have had to use keen management."

"Your mortgage is paid, I presume."

"Oh, yes, I paid that the spring after you were out here, with my wheat crop."

"And your house is paid for?"

"Yes, by the skin of my teeth, you may say. Suppose I hadn't ought to have been so extravagant, for lumber is dreadful high these gold-bug times."

"Now, Simon," said Cynthia, "don't pretend just because your prophecies didn't come true that we are still having hard times. You know, Simon, we never made money easier."

"Cynthia," interrupted her better half, looking bothered, "you don't know what you're talkin' about."

"Now, Simon," said Ezra, "judging from appearances, Cynthia must be right. What are hogs worth now?"

"About $4.50 at present, I believe."

"What are calves worth?"

"Well, they're too awful high. The war has raised the price of beef."

"But how could that affect it?"

"Why, it makes a greater demand."

"Ah, Simon, but you told me when I was here before that supply and demand had nothing to do with the regulation of prices."

"I don't remember about it; if I did, I've changed my mind since then. Here, hogs are a good price, but they are scarce, and they ought to be higher than they are. If it wasn't for them rich fellows that have control of the markets we'd get what we'd ought to have."

"Oh, Simon, you are too hard to satisfy. Why, you wouldn't be satisfied with Heaven, unless Bryan was God, and there was free silver. What's corn worth now?"

"I don't know," said Simon. "I haven't had a chance to take any to market yet. I've been too busy to husk any myself, and hired hands are as scarce as hen's teeth."

"Wages are good, then?"

"Yes, they're too almighty good to suit me. Why, it's enough to break a farmer up to hire help."

"It's a sign of good times, Simon. I see you are prospering despite the gold standard."

"Well, Ezra, I am as much in favor of free silver as I ever was, in spite of your so-called good times, but that is not the main reform that now confronts us. The principal question now is the Philippine war. It is a disgrace to this nation."

"So you are an anti-expansionist, are you, Simon?"

"You're right, I am. I am on the side of those poor Filipinos who are being oppressed. I am on the side of Aguinaldo, the Washington of the Philippines. They are fighting for freedom, and they ought to have it. If I were a Filipino as I am an American I would never lay down my arms, never!"

"Simon," said Ezra, "it is just such men as you that are prolonging that war. Aguinaldo would have given up long ago were it not for the sympathy he is having in this country. Now, you compared Aguinaldo to Washington. Why, you might as well compare a blood-thirsty tiger to Washington, who was a civilized, intelligent man, while Aguinaldo is an ignorant, uncivilized heathen, whose principal traits are cunning and treachery, something like the American Indian."

"But, Ezra, they both were fighting in the cause of freedom."

"Oh, yes, but it was under different circumstances. We belonged to England and treated her right as long as she continued to treat us right, but when she commenced to tax us beyond all reason, because she had the power to do so, we rebelled and resolved to free ourselves. We were just as capable of self-government as she was, because we came from England, were of the same race and degree of civilization, but the Filipinos are different. The best of them are very ignorant and wholly unfit for self-government. They possess much shrewdness and cunning, but their chief trait is treachery. Suppose they were left alone. The islands would be given up to anarchy and murder of the law-abiding. Aguinaldo would make himself supreme monarch, and the people of the other tribes, outside the Tagals, of which he is chief, would become his victims. He is extremely cruel. If any man, in his army, no matter how good a soldier, or friend, disagrees with him, on any subject, however trifling, he at once orders him beheaded. One of his chief generals, in fact, suggested that they surrender to us, and it so enraged him that he immediately had him beheaded. Just think of it! Would you compare such a brute to the father of our country? It is an insult to his memory. You know, Simon, there are 8,000,000 people in the Philippine Islands; of these only 1,500,000 belong to the Tagal tribe, of which Aguinaldo is chief, and this is counting men, women and children. This tribe is the one that is fighting us; the rest are peaceable. Were we to abandon the Philippines, and allow Aguinaldo to have his way, civil war would follow in his attempt to bring the other tribes under his sway. They would rebel, for they hate the Tagals and their chief.

"Now the Democrats and Populists would have us stop the war, recognize Aguinaldo and help him subdue the other Filipino tribes, who are five or six times as numerous as the Tagals."

"Well," said Simon, "I don't care what becomes of 'em after we quit, but I tell you, McKinley would have lots more friends were it not that he continues the war."

"See here, Simon, McKinley couldn't stop that war if he wanted to. It is our Christian duty to live up to our responsibilities. When Spain ceded to us the Philippine archipelago, in our treaty with them, and our Senate voted to accept the terms of that treaty, then those islands were ours, just as much as the state of California, Texas or Alaska. When we bought or acquired these states or territories, we didn't ask the consent of the people that lived there, though they were far more civilized than the Filipinos. Why should we ask them when they are wholly unfit for self-government? Our Senate, after much discussion, accepted the treaty, and the islands were made a part of our country. Now what could the President do? He is the highest executive officer. It is his duty to execute the laws, after they are made by Congress, which represents the people. The constitution requests that the President must maintain order, suppress rebellion, and maintain the authority of the United States, in any part of our country; and when the Philippines were made a part it was the President's duty to suppress any insurrection or rebellion that might arise. He has not the authority to abandon the islands. It is for Congress to say what shall be done with them, not the President."

"If Congress has the power, then why in the name of common sense don't they give them their freedom" said Simon, impatiently.

"Because if they did anarchy would prevail. The whole world would accuse us of injustice if we left those heathen people at the mercy of such a leader as Aguinaldo. To say they are fit for self-government is wholly ridiculous. Ask any soldier boy just returned from there about what kind of people they are, and know that I speak the truth. If we'd back down now, haul down our flag, and give them up to do as they please, we'd be the laughing stock of the civilized world, and they would look upon us with contempt."

Their conversation was here interrupted by another knock at the door.

"Well," said Jimmie, "wonder who's comin' next. Must be agoin', to have lots of company."

It happened to be a stranger this time, who wished to know if he could find a night's lodging. Simon told him that he could, to walk right in, for it was very seldom that he turned travelers away. This one was a foreigner, yes, he was Irish—you could tell his nationality by his short, thick physique and the "St. Patrick" expression on his countenance.

"What's your name" inquired Simon.

"My name is Pat Murphy, sor, and whot's yours? Grey? Wal, thot's not sich a very oncommon sort of a name."

"We were just discussin' this anti-expansion question, Mr. Murphy," said Simon, hopefully. "What do you think about it?"

"Well, mister, I haven't a divil of a bit of use for the anty-expander. He's the feller thot's agin everything."

Simon wasn't expecting to hear such an answer as that, and was disgusted when everybody in the room had a hearty laugh at his expense. To make matters worse, the Irishman continued:

"He's the feller thot's f'river in the way and never does enything but kick at whot the other feller's doin'. He always knows jest how ivrything ought to be done, but his valuable infarmation is always withheld till somebody else has done the job. Those anti-expander's brains were made of cast-iron that can't expand, and that's what's ailin' 'em. I suppose if this is the case they hain't to blame for it, and then some of these old aunties is born that way and come nachurl by it: but there are others that are in the anty parthy for riv-nu only, as fur instance, the boy progedy, Mr. Bryan, a-lookin' about to see whot his principles are to be for the comin' dramatic season, and says he to himself, says he, 'I'll disagree all I kin',' says he, 'with the prisent administration,' says he, 'and whot they are and whotever they're a doin',' says he, 'I'm agin it.' The aunties are all noted for their argyfyin'. They're niver on the side that's progressin', but f'river on the side thot's buckin'. Now, ivry mon in the wurruld knows that the administration has had a purty hard row to hoe during the past twilve months. It has been a purty lively time from the beginning, and there has been no time for debatin'. An' thin the inimy was so imperlite as to make such a divil of a racket with their big guns thot nobody could have heard the old aunties anyway. I would explain the subject further, but bein' I'm a stranger ot you all, guess I'd better be a little keerful."

"Oh, go on," said Jimmie, who was very interested in the Irish traveler's talk. They all wanted him to finish his explanation; that is, all but Simon.

"Well," continued Mr. Murphy, "it's been a nachur'l succission of ivints thot has placed this administhration in its prisent position. The byes a-wor-rkin' on the job have been doin' some dom hard liftin', with no toime to listen to aunties, for the dodgin' of cannon balls. Now, this here argyfyin's all right in your front parlor, but it cuts no figure with them Mouser bullets. Now, all sensible Americans knows that the United States means to do whot's right by them Filipeanens. Mr. McKinley isn't goin' to steal anything from 'em. Nobody's tryin' to cheat 'em out of a cent. Whenever they quit their kickin' we'll treat 'em in sich a way they'll be glad we licked 'em. I think if some of thim fellers thot's agin iverything would go to Manilly and wur'rk on the job, they'd find out thot, while's they's pickin' bullets out of their hardtack. These fellers that's agin iverything makes me think of a shipwrecked sailor that was jest like 'em in this respect. The ship he was on went down, and he swam to an island. A native came to help him up the bank. Now this feller was almost drowned physically, but he was still able to blow his bazoo. 'Got a government here?' he said, says he, to the native. 'Yes, sor,' says the native. 'Well, I'm agin it,' said the feller."

* * * *

"See here, Mr. Murphy," said Simon, "it is nearly time to retire. Our house is rather limited, and I guess you'd better go on and stay some other place."

CHAPTER IX.

In spite of Simon's protestations, Mr. Murphy, the Irish traveler, succeeded in spending the night at the Grey residence, and in the morning, with jolly good humor, went his way.

"That's just the kind of fellows that are in favor of expansion, Ezra," said Simon. "What does he know about such things?"

"It may be, Simon, that he isn't familiar with the knowledge of books, but his good common sense, in spite of his ignorance, has kept him on the side of our most intelligent men."

"Ezra Grey! Who can you point out among our nation's most noted men that were expansionists?"

"Well, Simon, there were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and many others."

"Why," said Simon, in astonishment, "Jefferson and Jackson were Democrats."

"To be sure they were, but they must have been in favor of an expansion policy, for during the administrations our country expanded greatly. Washington was an expansionist, and yet the Democrats and Populists say they are standing in line with him."

"Ah, Ezra, but everybody believed as Washington did in regard to that land. There were none against the policy, being no reason for opposition."

"Oh, yes, there were anti-expansionists then, just as there are to-day. When the Ordinance of 1787 was being discussed in the Continental congress, it was opposed on the ground that the area of the confederation could not be extended without the unanimous consent of the colonies. Washington and Jefferson worked together to overcome these objections and the Northwest Territory was organized and dedicated to freedom. When the purchase of Louisiana was agreed upon through the treaty made by President Jefferson with Bonaparte, the anti-expansionists fought it on the ground that the constitution made no provision for our holding 'foreign territory.' But in spite of the people that fought the idea, he purchased Louisiana, thereby adding over a million square miles to the area of this nation. If the anti-expansionists of the day had prevailed, that vast area west of the Mississippi would to-day be a foreign country, and the United States an inferior power.

"Now let's look at General Jackson, the Democratic idol. Without authority from the government at Washington, he invaded Florida and demonstrated the fact that it was completely at the mercy of the United States. Its cession to us by Spain was largely due to his persistence. He looked into the future, and saw the advantage of our possessing a coast line to the Gulf. Jackson was an expansionist.

"When Texas asked for annexation to the Union, the Democratic party was in power. The Whigs bitterly opposed the proposition.

"We annexed Texas, defeated Mexico, and by the treaty of peace in 1848 secured the immense area now occupied by California, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and made the Pacific our western boundary. Had the anti-expansionists had their way, Texas would now be a foreign country, and this area just described would be a part of Mexico, instead of the United States. Then I might go on and explain how the anti-expansionists howled when the government purchased Alaska. They thought it was awful, yet see how well Alaska has paid us. I tell you, Simon, we can not expand too much. What would Great Britain be, one of the mightiest nations of the globe, were it not for her colonial possessions?"

"Now, Ezra, referring to these territories you just described that we have annexed from time to time, doesn't make it right to keep the Philippines; for the people in those other territories were willing to belong to us. They were not like the Filipinos, who want their freedom. It wouldn't be so bad to keep the Philippines if the inhabitants were willing."

"The most of them are willing, Simon, and if the Tagals knew what is good for them they'd be willing. I dare say, after we subdue them they will be glad that we did. The North whipped the South in this country, and now the South is glad of it. They have since learned their mistake. A little boy thinks it's awful when pa punishes him, but when he grows up, and knows more, he looks to his father with gratitude for having corrected him. You say the people of those territories I have described were willing to belong to us, but now let's investigate. Jackson had to fight the people of Florida to acquire it, and after Jefferson bought Louisiana, without the consent of its people, he immediately sent Generals Claybourne and Wilkinson to occupy the territory with military force. They did so by direction of the President, who at the same time ordered the militia of Ohio and Kentucky to cooperate with the army in quelling insurrection and suppressing resistance until a territorial government was organized. After Spain ceded to us Florida, General Jackson took military possession whipping the Spanish bandits and Seminole Indians. Likewise, after the Mexican war, President Polk sent an army into our new possessions, to maintain the authority of the United States till territorial governments could be formed."

"There was more sense, though, in obtaining those territories," said Simon, "than there is in keeping the Philippines away off from us, where they'll be more bother than they're worth."

"They are a long way off in miles, to be sure, but with our modern steamships, cable lines, etc., they do not seem so far away as California did before we had a transcontinental railroad. It used to take us longer to go to California than it does now to the Philippines, and then it's a great mistake to say they are worth nothing to us. We are getting to be such a commercial nation we need a foothold in the Orient. It is of vast importance to us, and these islands are very rich. When a good many Americans settle there, and the natives become civilized and Christianized, the islands will be worth more and more to us. As long as the Indians had control of this country it amounted to nothing, although it was by nature as rich as it is now."

"Well, Ezra, you can never convince me that the Philippine war is right. You might argue all your breath away, and I would still think McKinley was making a great mistake."

"Now, Simon, I want to call your attention to the fact that the Democrats in Congress pushed McKinley into the Spanish war. They were the war party, shouting that McKinley was a coward. So quickly have events crowded upon events as to cause forgetfulness of the fact that in the early days of last year the Democrats and Populists goaded William McKinley, jeered at him, because he hesitated to declare war against Spain. Dewey's victory at Manilla originated expansion. All through the hot summer of 1898 there were no Democrats, no Republicans, nor Populists—only Americans rejoicing in the achievement of Admiral Dewey. Then President McKinley was rumored to have said, 'Only the city of Manilla will be retained. It will be the American Hong Kong;' and don't you remember, Simon, what a cry of indignation went up? 'What!' cried the Democrats and Populists of last year; 'give up the spoils of victory?' 'What! Give up the finest thing in the whole business?' Wha-at!'

"Now, Simon, any reasoning man knows that if McKinley had not instructed the peace commissioners sent to Paris to demand the whole Philippine archipeligo; if he had turned and given up the islands, as was first proposed, I say, you know, Simon, what the Democrats would be doing to-day. It wouldn't be natural for them to agree with McKinley. Why, the Democrats and Populists parties would be crazy for expansion.

"McKinley would have to be on the run to-day, making vain explanations, expostulating, pleading and trying to win back public favor."

"Well," said Simon, "I'm a-goin' to be on the side of Dewey. He hain't in favor of expansion, I hear."

"Ah, Simon, how could such a report as that circulate, when he is in perfect harmony with McKinley and his policy? The Philippine commission just made their preliminary report to the president, in which Dewey says: 'There has never been a moment since the first gun was fired that the United States could have withdrawn from the islands.'

"The frank statement crushes the last lingering hope of the anti-expansionists—that Admiral Dewey can in some way be used to aid them in their scheme of national contraction and humiliation. He is, as his words prove, in patriotic accord with all that has been done in the Philippines."

"Well, Ezra, you can't deny the fact that one great, intelegent man is in favor of anti-imperialism, and that is William Jennings Bryan, the greatest man now living."

"You're right, Simon; that wonderful Bryan is against the government's expansion policy, the same as he is against every other policy of this administration, but one somewhat remarkable fact is that while Mr. Bryan so viciously attacks the policy of this administration in its conduct of Philippine affairs, he has not yet informed even his party of what ought to be done in those islands. Would he have the United States troops withdrawn? Would he haul down the flag and give up the islands at this juncture? Would he tell the Filipinos that we are done with them; that they now can go ahead and do without a government or make one themselves, as they please? Is Mr. Bryan aware that congress, not the president, must and will determine what is to be done then? What would he do were he president that McKinley is not doing? I'll tell you, Simon, it pays Mr. Bryan to rage and howl because he draws big money from organizations which hire him as an attraction."

"Now, Ezra," said Simon, "don't waste any more breath on this expansion question. What can you say in favor of these big trusts?"

"I don't care to say anything in favor of trusts. If you are against them, Simon, vote the Republican ticket. They have put a great deal more restriction on trusts than the Democrats ever did when they had control of the administration. You mustn't listen to these Democratic howls, but reason things for yourself."

"Well," said Simon, carelessly, "you have wasted a great deal of precious breath on me since you came last night, haven't you?"

"Wasted?" said Cynthia. "Yes, that's right, Ezra. Every time you try to convince Simon that he's mistaken about anything you're just wasting your breath. He's one of these kind of fellers that's perfect. He never makes mistakes," said Cynthia, sarcastically. "Now, I believe," she added, "that when a person sees their mistakes they ought to rectify 'em. Now, I made a mistake when I argued against the Republicans and predicted that they would make hard times. Time has proven that, and I am ready to rectify it. I don't want to be agin everything as Mr. Murphy said, especially when everything's all right.

"Say, pa," said Jimmie, "ma's turned Republican, and Anna jest told Mary, out in the yard, that she's agoin' to see Vinnie, and Mary said she guessed she'd go to, in spite of what you say. Too bad, pa, that you have got so much trouble."

"If he's got trouble, he has no one to blame but himself," said Cynthia.

Simon bowed his head as Cynthia expressed her lack of faith in the Populist party, and clenched his teeth. He could hardly sit still. If Ezra hadn't been there, somebody'd have got a slice of his mind mighty quick, but he resolved to control such feelings as might arise; but about the time his resolution was made Jimmie ran out of the door, shouting:

"Hurrah for McKinley!" and Johnny took up the cry, till anybody would have supposed the whole family to be thoroughly Republican.

This riled Political Simon up to such a height that he soon forgot his resolution, and jumping up, said he guessed he'd have to make a few corrections in his family; and by the sound of the yelps given by Johnny and Jimmie it was evident that they were the first corrected; then he proceeded to tell Anna and Mary how they would have to do if they remained at home; and then in his rage swore that Ezra was the cause of the whole rumpus.

It was then that Ezra said: "Simon, let us all turn over a new leaf. There are other things in life besides politics to live for. If you and your family cannot agree, and disagreement means unkind feelings, then I suggest that you drop politics from the daily menu and discuss such subjects that will bring happiness back into the family. Send for the one politics took away from you and have a family reunion while I am with you. I hope the day will soon come, Simon, when you will believe as your family does, when you will return to the ranks of the G. O. P.; but if you can't do that, you can at least make your family happy.

which is your duty above all others. Meditate upon it, Simon."

No more was said that day, and Simon Grey was left with his meditations.

The next morning, as soon as he met his family, he said to Cynthia:

"Send for Vinnie, mother, and we will have a family reunion."

You can guess, my readers, what an effect that remark produced. Why, Cynthia, Anna, Mary and the boys all tried to embrace him at once, and they all cried for joy.

Vinnie was sent for post-haste, and the following morning as Cynthia was preparing a "big" dinner for the prodigal child, the sound of carriage wheels were heard.

"It's Vinnie and Glen," they all whispered, and everybody scrambled to embrace her first. Simon was on hand, and with tears in his eyes helped her alight, and asked her to forgive him.

We will leave our hero here, 'mid pleasant family surroundings.

Though still a Populist, he is otherwise a reformed man.

THE END.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Sultan of Sulu.

"Please give us the treaty with the Sulu Islands, as full as you can. A Populist speaker said that the United States paid the ruler of the Islands $250 per month and paid all his servants which amounted to over $5,000 a year, and protected him, with twenty-seven wives, just for the privilege of raising the American flag in the Islands."—B. B., Devizes, Kan.

Well, here is the treaty made with the Sultan of Jolo. It is conditional, and the President, in his message to Congress, said: "I have confirmed said agreement, SUBJECT TO THE ACTION OF CONGRESS, with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is NOT TO BE DEEMED IN ANY WAY to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago:"

Between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part; and His Highness the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part; it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor-general of the Philippine Islands and confirmed by the President of the United States, and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

Article I. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

Art. II. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies on land and sea.

Art. III. The rights and dignities of His Highness as the Sultan and his datos shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected; and no one shall be prosecuted on account of his religion.

Art. IV. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests seem to demand, encroachments will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of His Highness the Sultan, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power; and where the property of individuals is taken due compensation will be made in each case. Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the Sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land, and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States government.

Article V. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo, when carried on by the Sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine Islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited and undutiable.

Art. VI. The Sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Jolo or against any naval commander.

Art. VII. The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under specific authority of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

Art. VIII. Piracy must be suppressed, and the Sultan and his datos agree to heartily cooperate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

Art. IX. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros, the government of the Sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

Art. X. Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

Art. XI. In case of any trouble with subjects of the Sultan, the American authorities in the islands will be instructed to make a careful investigation before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can thus be avoided.

Art. XII. At present, Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped that this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

Art. XIII. The United States will give full protection to the Sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

Art. XIV. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo Archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan of Jolo.

Art. XV. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries:

	Mexican Dollars.
To the Sultan	250.00
To Dato Rajah Muda	75.00
To Dato Attik	60.00
To Dato Calbi	75.00
To Dato Joakanain	75.00
To Dato Puyo	60.00
To Dato Amir Hussin	60.00
To Hadji Butu	50.00
To Habib Mura	40.00
To Serif Saguin	15.00
Total	760.00

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1899 (13 Arabuil Ahil 1317).

The dollars in the last section are Mexican, and are each worth only a half-dollar of American money.

The Sulu Islands.

"Will you please inform me where the Sulu Islands are, and to what group do they belong? A Democratic speaker said in his speech the other night that the Republican party was paying a Sulu chief $6,000 a year to keep the peace, and was allowed 300 wives and allowed to practice slavery. I would like the facts in the case, if you can give them."—H. C. F., Vandalia, Mo.

The Sulu islands are the most southerly group of islands belonging to the Philippines. The inhabitants are Mohammedans, and ruled by a sultan, who was tributary to Spain, as he is now under the sovereignty of the United States. Read the answer above this.

The Junior Senator.

"Will you please inform us what became of the junior senator? Did he flop eventually to anti-imperialism and free silver?"—H. W. R., Whitleyville, Tenn.

The gentleman who was the prototype of "Senator Stapleton, of Transylvania," in our serial, "The Junior Senator," is to-day a member of the senate and doing splendid work on the stump in his own state for McKinley and the Republican party.

Persimmon Beer.

I. H. R., Hannibal, Mo., has thanks for the following:

"Please insert this recipe for A. A., of Caruthersville, Mo.: Take a clean barrel and set on end, with the upper end taken out. Fill six inches deep with clean straw; then take one bushel and a half of good, ripe persimmons and dump them on the straw. Punch the persimmons with a square-ended stick till they are all mashed. Then fill the barrel full of soft water, and the work is done. As soon as it ferments it is ready for use. No heating is necessary in this recipe. Cover the top to keep rain and insects out."

Lothario.

"Please give the meaning of the word Lothario."—J. J., Hopson, Tenn.

Lothario was the name of a male character in Rowe's play, "The Fair Penitent," written in 1703. He was represented as a rake, a libertine. So his name has passed with literature for that kind of a man—a deceiver of women.

Battle of Chickamauga.

"What three days of the week and month of September, 1863, was the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., fought?"—H. T. L., Bidwell, Iowa.

The battle of Chickamauga was fought on Sept. 19 and 20, 1863—Saturday and Sunday. Two days, not three.

Aguinaldo.

"Did Aguinaldo sail with Dewey's fleet from the shores of Asia to the Philippine islands?"—A. P., Rofton Glen, N. Y.

No, he did not. He was in Hong Kong when Dewey's battle of Manila bay was fought. Read answer elsewhere, entitled "Democratic Misstatements."

Crop Reports.

"Please explain the object of the agricultural department at Washington in obtaining information concerning the condition of crops throughout the United States. There is quite a large number of people who think that such information is gathered in the interest of the trusts and monopolies."—C. M., Bear Lake, Mich.

These crop reports are gathered and printed for the benefit of the farmers themselves. A farmer who has ordinary intelligence keeps track of the condition of crops, for he knows that prices are largely controlled by the question of supply. Favorable crop reports generally depress the market price, while unfavorable ones raise prices. The crop reports enable a farmer to determine for himself when to sell, or whether to hold his grain. The government entered on the work because it was asked for by the farmers, to make them less dependent on grain buyers.

Coal Oil.

"Is there any duty on coal oil? The Standard Oil company, as I understand, is a gigantic trust. What about it?"—H. C. F., Vandalia, Mo.

There is no duty on imported coal oil. The Standard Oil company was the first trust in the United States. The tariff has nothing to do with it, as you can see. Congress can not crush it, because it has not the power. What is needed is a constitutional amendment giving Congress full power over trusts. The Republicans, last June, introduced a resolution in the House to submit such an amendment to the states, but as it required a two-thirds vote the Democrats defeated it. You can see that their howl about trusts is not sincere.

Tides.

Will you kindly tell me why it is that some places on the seashore have but one tide each day?"—B. S. W., Menahaga, Minn.

We do not know of any place that has but one tide a day. Where is there such a place, and where did you get your information?

The Cleveland Bonds.

"Has the indebtedness of the United States under President Cleveland's administration been paid or not? That is, the bonds issued under his administration."—E. M. L., Comer's Rock, Va.

The Cleveland administration added $262,315,400 to our bonded debt, and not a dollar of them has yet been paid. In fact, none of them are due yet.

District of Columbia.

"Why do not the people of the District of Columbia vote in state and national elections, and how is the district governed? Do they have a voice in their own local affairs in electing their own officials if any."—G. A. D., Valley Creek, Va.

They do not vote at Presidential and congressional elections for the same reason that the people of the Territories do not—that the constitution forbids it. Article I, sec. 2, clause 1, says: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states"—not territories, nor districts. And Article II, sec. 1, clause 3, says: "Each STATE shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc.—who vote for President.

The District of Columbia is not a state, nor are the Territories states; hence the people there cannot vote for Representatives in Congress nor for Presidential electors. Is not that plain?

The District of Columbia formerly had a regular elective government, but it was unsatisfactory. Taxes were high, and public money was wasted. So Congress repealed that law and placed the entire government in the hands of a board of commissioners, some thirty years ago. Washington is the best governed city in the country, taxes are very low, and the people are satisfied with the present form of government.

No Consent.

"A Democratic speaker in a speech here a few days ago made the assertion that in the case of the Louisiana purchase, the Alaska purchase, and in all cases of purchased or acquired territory under the Democratic administrations, that there was in every case an expressed or implied consent of the people who were to be governed. How is this?"—J. E. M., Indian Springs, Tenn.

The speaker asserted what he knew to be false. Nothing of the sort occurred. When we bought Louisiana, under President Jefferson, a Democrat, there were some 30,000 white inhabitants, mostly French and Spanish, who were much opposed to the transfer; and the President sent a detachment of the regular army down there to prevent any outbreak.

Defeating Bryan.

"Some Republican campaign literature distributed in this locality would do lots of good towards McKinley's election. I have always voted Democratic in the past but with Bryan as leader in this campaign and his arguments now and his actions in the past, I hope to see him defeated—not only defeated, but I want him to be the worst defeated candidate that has ever offered for the highest honors from the American people, and if you have no one of your party at work on that in this part I think I can do you some good at least, however, if you can or cannot furnish the literature I shall do all I can with those that I can influence against the election of Mr. Bryan."— ———, Ozark, Ala.

Your Republican state and county committees should furnish you campaign literature. If they do not, write to Hon. Perry S. Heath, Secretary National Republican committee, Chicago, Illinois, and ask him to send you literature for distribution.

Pension Commissioner.

"Who appoints the commissioner of pensions, and who does he get his instructions from?"—S. S., Olney, Ill.

The commissioner of pensions is appointed by the President, but he must be confirmed by the senate. He does not need instructions. His duties are defined by the pension laws, and it is his sworn duty to obey the law.

Rhode Island Voters.

"Does the state of Rhode Island compel a man to have $500 or to have that amount of property before he can vote?"—J. F. L., Sherrard, W. Va.

There is no such requirement of law in Rhode Island. The legal qualifications of voters in that state are that the voter shall be a citizen of the United States, over 21 years old, who shall have resided in the state two years. Paupers and lunatics, and persons convicted of bribery or infamous crime, are the only ones excluded from voting.

The Army Bill.

"Please inform me how our present army law reads. How long is it to be in force? What number or force of regulars and volunteers does it allow? How big will our standing army be after this law runs out? Who voted for it?"—J. J., St. Paul, Neb.

The increase of the regular army, and the terms of the United States volunteers now in the Philippines, all end on June 30 next. Unless there is other legislation by congress, on that date the regular army will come down to its old footing of 25,000 men. This shows the utter folly of Bryan's howl about "militarism." We have not the vote at hand on the bill, but it was supported by all the Republicans and by many patriotic Democrats in congress.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hard work does not hurt a well woman. It is the weak woman, suffering from diseases peculiar to her sex, who breaks down under the daily strain of household duties. For diseases of the delicate womanly organs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the standard remedy. Over half a million women owe health and happiness to Dr. Pierce's treatment.

"No tongue could express the pain that I endured before I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. Mollie Colgate, of Randolph, Charlotte Co., Va. "I was not able to do anything at all. Could not eat anything except bread and tea—or if I did the top of my head hurt so it seemed it would kill me; but now I can eat a little of almost anything I want and can do a good day's work as well as any body can. Am better than I have been for years. I think your medicine is the best that ever was made for it is the only thing that ever did me any good. I tried many other kinds but none did me any good but your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I can never praise them too highly."

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL

The Candidates.

"What are the names of all the Presidential candidates? Who was vice president under Harrison?"—E. G. A., Grimes, Iowa.

The eleven Presidential tickets in the field this year are as follows:

Republican—
  President, William McKinley, Ohio.
  Vice president, Theodore Roosevelt, New York.
Democratic—
  President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.
  Vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.
People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road)—
  President, Wharton Barker, Pa.
  Vice president, Ignatius Donnelly, Minn.
People's Party (fusion)—
  President, William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska.
  Vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.
Social Democrats—
  President, Eugene V. Debs, Ind.
  Vice president, Job Harriman, Cal.
Prohibition—
  President, John G. Woolley, Ill.
  Vice president, Henry B. Metcalfe, R. I.
United Christian—
  President, Rev. S. C. Swallow, Pa.
  Vice president, John C. Woolley, Ill.
DeLeon Socialist—
  President, Joseph F. Maloney, Mass.
  Vice president, Valentine Remill, Pa.
Silver Republican—
  President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.
  Vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.

Barker and Donnelly enjoy the distinction of having been nominated twice by the same party, the Middle-of-the-Road Populists having held two conventions, one on Sept. 5, 1898, and the other May 9, 1900. The Solialist Labor party, after nominating Job Harriman and Max S. Hays for President and vice president, held a conference with the Social Democrats, and the two parties jointly nominated Debe and Harriman.

Morton, of New York, was vice president under President Harrison.

Democratic Misstatements.

"Democrats tell us that this government furnished Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition, and they fought side by side with our troops at whip Spain. We claim there was no battle at Manila after the bombardment of the Spanish fleet until the insurrection. Please set us right on this matter."—E. R., New Middleton, Ind.

After the battle of Manila bay, Admiral Dewey allowed Aguinaldo to come to the islands. There were a lot of old Spanish rifles and ammunition at Cavite navy yard, and he was given them.

The Filipinos took no part in the capture of Manila in August. If you read the serial which we published this summer you saw the account of the taking of the city, given therein. That account is absolutely correct, for it was written by a man who was there, and who took the part he represented the correspondent as taking. The battle of Manila bay (Dewey's victory) was on May 1, 1898; the battle of Manila, and capture of the city, in August; and the insurrection broke out on Feb. 4, 1899.

Ratifying the Treaty.

"Please inform me whether or not Mr. Bryan was Senator or Representative in Congress at the time of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. If he was, did he vote for it? If he was, did he vote for the appropriation of the $20,000,000 which the treaty called for?"—B. L. R., Fayette, O.

Mr. Bryan entered the volunteer service in the summer of 1898, and consequently was not in Congress. He went to Washington when the treaty was pending in the Senate, and urged its ratification on Democratic and Populistic Senators. Seventeen of them voted in favor, and it was ratified by only one majority—the ratification requiring a two-thirds vote. Not being in Congress, he did not vote for the appropriation of the $20,000,000, of course; but no opposition was made to that, because we were pledged to pay it by the treaty.

Miscellaneous.

A. N. D., Tekorsha, Mich.: See Question Bureau in last week's Blade, 1st column, headed "McKinley's Chances."

H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.: We can not furnish sketches of the lives of criminals nor accounts of their crimes.

W. E. T., Mendota, Wash.: Sorry, but we never heard of either before. We should fancy the questions to be asked in joke.

T. J. R., Westfield, Pa.: Note the Rules above. We can not answer questions of law. See answer to J. H. S., League, W. Va.

J. H. S., League, W. Va.: In matters of state law, we can not answer, because we can not be expected to keep the run of the laws of 45 states. Ask the nearest justice of the peace.

W. H. Brazil, Ind.: We do not recall any particular damage to the southern levees last spring. There is probably levee work to be done. Any steamboatman will be able to tell you where the United States engineer in charge of levee work is located, and a letter to him will bring particulars.

Preferred to Remain Outside.

"You can't be insensible to the honor of marrying into the Smith family," the ardent young lover said, partly in jest, but more in earnest. "It's a great family. There are fourteen millions of us in the world."

"Then there are enough already," responded the young woman with decision. And she refused to enter the family.—Chicago Tribune.

Irony.

"We are just holding a love feast," said young Mr. Linger, audaciously to Mr. Frisbie, when that father of an engaged daughter puts his head in the parlor doorway at 11:25 p. m.

"I thought it must be a protracted meeting," said the old gentleman as he withdrew.—Harper's Bazar.

OHIO'S PECULIAR RELIGIOUS SECT.

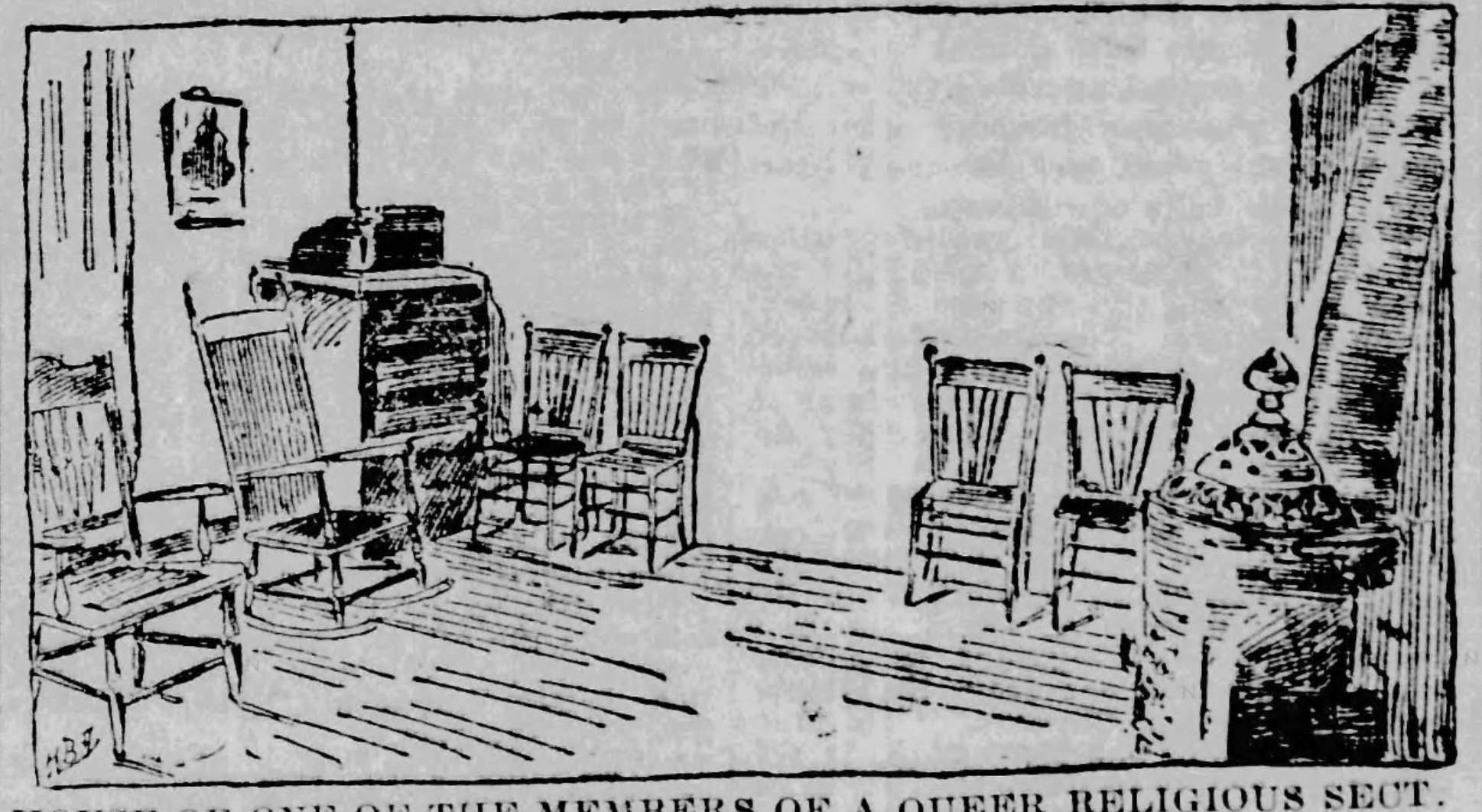
The Amishites, Located on Western Reserve.

CUSTOMS OF WORSHIP

Something About Their Houses, How Furnished and How the Inmates Live.

Ohio has had, it would seem, strong attractions for peculiar religious settlements. All sorts of such have found their way there from time to time, and some of them have for a time flourished. But of late they appear to be dying out. Ten years since the Shaker settlement near Cleveland failed and was forced to sell its farms and household goods, while a few of the members went back to the larger colony in the east. Now the colony at Zoar has been given up, because of their own people. But one quaint religious sect stilly prospers in the state

This sect is the Amish-Mennonites, and they are gaining every year, their lands growing larger, their people more numerous. Little by little, families are moving northward. Now there are many of them living their quiet, busy lives on the pretty farms around Burton, Middlefield and Troy.



HOUSE OF ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF A QUEER RELIGIOUS SECT.

It is not more than thirteen years since half a dozen families moved north from Holmes county—now there are over 70 in and about those three villages.

They do not live in settlements by themselves, as do most of the sects which differ from their fellow-Christians, not only in religion, but also in dress, appearance and mode of life. They have a peculiar faculty of being in the world, yet not of it—of living side by side with people of other creeds, good friends, kindly neighbors, but as different as people from another world, their lives flowing through the community as the great gulf stream flows through the Atlantic—alike in many ways, yet utterly and absolutely distinct.

The Amish people are an offspring of the Mennonite sect, founded in the early part of the sixteenth century by Simons Menno, from whom comes their name. The sect originated in Friesland, but now has followers in Germany, Russia and America.

The Bible is Their Law.

They took the Bible for their one and only law of life, and lived simply—almost austerely, as they imagined the disciples lived. Some 200 years ago there was a schism in the church, as there seems bound to be in every church, sooner or later. A member of it rose who said that they were forgetting the faith of their fathers; that the church was becoming corrupt and worldly, given to luxury and other sins of the world. His name was Ammon, and as many of the church people believed his sayings and followed him, soon there was another church called the Amish, or the Amish-Mennonite, and the great majority of his followers came to America, that home and refuge for every religious belief.

They located in Pennsylvania and prospered there. About 90 years ago a large number came west to Ohio, buying lands in Holmes county, and now they have moved northward in Geauga county.

Much less is known of them than about other peculiar sects. The Quakers and the Shakers have been "written up" over and over again. Short stories, articles, novels have been written about them and their homes. But for some reason the Amish people have escaped all this. Maybe it is because there have been no writers among their own people. Maybe because they do not like notoriety. Like the Quakers, they are quiet, peaceable people. They do not believe in taking legal oaths, and refuse to go to war. The Bible is the guide of their daily lives as well as of their religious beliefs. Indeed, they strive to make their whole lives like those of the Master and his apostles, for the New Testament is first in their regard. They follow all the teachings of the old so far as they are not contradicted in the later book. Their lives and tastes are simple and quiet in the extreme. Nothing that is not absolutely necessary is allowed, either for their houses or on their persons, but they live comfortably. They deny themselves none of the necessities of life.

Meet from House to House.

They have no church, meeting from house to house. They have their own prayer books and hymnals printed in German. For, though the majority of them are American-born, they cling to the language of the fatherland. They have no music other than singing at their exercises, a piano or organ never being allowed in any home. Their ministers have no special training for the ministry. They are chosen from among the men of the congregation, as the apostles chose the successor to Judas.

They do not baptize infants. Baptism comes with the profession of faith, the girls usually being baptized at 16 or 18, the boys at 18 or 20. They do not use immersion, but if the person to be baptized wishes, the service is held out of doors, and they go down into the water as Christ did, the water then being poured upon the head. The ministers wear no robe of any kind while preaching.

Their marriage ceremony is simple, but very impressive. No ring is used, and of late years it has not been necessary for anyone of the Amish church to procure a license.

They do not like their young people to marry outside their church, and, indeed, such a thing seldom happens. When, by chance, it does, they try to have the new-comer embrace their belief. If he or she refuses, they simply draw aside, only insisting that the one who has been born and brought up in their church shall remain true to their faith.

Houses Without Costly Furniture.

In their houses there is nothing that is not of absolute use. There are even no pictures on the walls, and most of all, no family portraits. That, however, is against their religion in more ways than one. It is against their creed to have their pictures taken. They take very literally the sayings of the Bible concerning pictures and graven images, or woman or child, it must be taken "on and run from a camera or a sketch book. If one gets a picture of an Amish man the fly," and the subject of that picture is apt to be very angry if he or she ever discovers that it was taken. It has sometimes happened that the children got their pictures taken in group pictures at school, but that is all. Even the youngsters will grow stern at the mere thought of "having their pictures taken" individually and alone.

It is a pity, too, for a more picturesque people are seldom seen. They have no regular garb, peculiar in both cut and color, as have the Shakers and Quakers. But, in their dress, as in their homes, they go on the plan of simplicity. The women wear little caps of thin white material tied under their chins. They are made with tight bands around the face, a crown puffing up a bit behind and narrow strings. Their dresses are of sober colors, made with rather short, full skirts of no particular cut or pattern, tight fitting waists, with close sleeves and aprons. The Amish women are seldom seen without their aprons.

Stick to Certain Fashions.

The men's costumes are not so unique, their coats and trousers and overalls looking much like those of other farmers, but they are as marked as the women on account of their beards and hair. They shave only the upper lip, in imitation of many of the old pictures of Christ and his apostles, while the rest of the beard grows long. Their hair is not clipped, but it cropped off around the neck, ears and forehead, so that the locks on the crown of the head are quite long. It gives all the men a picturesque, almost foreign look, and is exceedingly becoming to the children. They do not believe in varying fashions. Their clothes are the same in cut from year to year.

"It isn't that we think we'll get to heaven any sooner if we wear a certain style of dress," explained Jacob Byler, one of their ministers. "We know the dress does not make the difference. But we do not think it is right to spend so much time and thought and money on our clothes as do many people. That is the reason we have our simple styles and keep to them."

There are few poor people among the Amish. They are all thrifty and comfortable. In fact, Mr. Byler said, with a smile: "They say around here that we live better than the Yankees do. But then it doesn't pay to starve. We don't believe in that."—Chicago Chronicle.

YOUNGSTER HAD A GREAT IMAGINATION

When a man with warm blood in his veins becomes a father he takes delight in the mischief of his offspring, even though he be called upon to discipline them under the scriptural recipe that spares not the rod. This one is from a staid exemplar of good morals and good citizenship in Detroit, and a man whose check is always cashed without the formality of looking up his account.

"The little rascal is only 4," he chuckled, "built like a prize fighter, too; but he has one of these three-story heads and an imagination that just gets to going and puts him in a world of his own.

"We took him along on an outing of six weeks this summer and that little shaver reported more railroad wrecks and more disasters by water than have actually occurred in the last ten years. He'd come running to me, all excitement, and turn pale while he was relating these awful calamities. The sound of a locomotive whistle or the sight of another boat was enough to set him going and it did not take three minutes to kill off a few scores of his fellow beings.

"I concluded that I should check this inclination. This conviction seized me just as we had settled down in a quiet little resort where a chicken was the most ferocious thing in sight. The first day in the forenoon he came rushing in, out of breath but full of talk.

"'Papa,' he shouted, 'a wattlesnake chased me for twenty miles.'

"Here was an opportunity for the first lesson. I told him that there were no rattlesnakes anywhere near us and impressed upon him the wickedness of lying. When I saw tears in his eyes I flattered myself upon the impression I had made. I felt prouder still when he squared his little shoulders and looked to me as I thought Washington looked in the cherry tree episode.

"'Now, George,' I asked, sternly, 'did a rattlesnake chase you?'

"'No, papa; it was a gwisly bear.'"—Detroit Free Press.

—If you don't feel quite well, try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a wonderful tonic and invigorator. It will help you.

KATIE ANSWERED THE TELEPHONE

Katie is just over and she is employed as a domestic in a big house surrounded by shade trees on the Cass farm. She is as willing as a hunghy mosquito, but there are things she has not yet learned.

Katie is having a hard time in mastering the telephone. She has had many lessons and long, but there is a mystery about the whole thing that inflames her superstition.

"Any one call or ask for me by telephone while I was out?" asked the mistress.

"Indade they did, mum. The box jingled and a lady wid a voice like a coffee mill says, 'Hello,' and I says, 'Hello yerself,' and she says, 'Who is this?' and I says, 'None of yer business.' And she says, 'Is Aunt Mary there?' And I told her she'd betther ask a policeman, and she foired sumthin' in my ear, and I dared her to show the ugly mug of her back of our barn and she said nuthin'. I'll talk in that machine no more, mum."—Detroit Free Press.

Left Quietly.

"Did you have any words with your mistress, which caused you to leave your last place?"

"Niver a wor'rd. Shure, an' Oi locked her in the bathroom and tuk all me things and shlipped out as quiet as yez plaze."—Harper's Bazar.

Greedy Father.

Emily (coming down from the sickroom)—Please, ma, father says he'd like a bit of that you're cookin' before he dies.

Prospective Widow—You go right back an' tell your father 'e carn't 'ave it. It's for the funeral.—Moonshine.

SEND NO MONEY

Cut out and return this ad, and we will send you this high grade, high arm, 20-year guaranteed Sewing Machine by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. If you find it perfectly satisfactory, equal to the highest grade sewing machines sold everywhere at $30.00 to $50.00, pay the freight agent Our Special Offer Price, $11.25 and freight charges. Use the machine three months and if dissatisfied in any way we will return your money. Comes complete with quilter, screwdrivers, bobbins, needles, gauge, oil can and instruction book. Beautiful solid oak 5-drawer, drop head cabinet. Has every improvement. Easiest running, best working sewing machine ever offered. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAIN EVER HEARD OF. Write for free Sewing Machine Catalogue. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

"Hog Plague."

J. D., Kansas: Swine plague and hog cholera are regarded in this country as two distinct diseases, although they may both exist in a hog at the same time. Swine plague has its primary seat in the lungs, and may attack the intestines. Hog cholera is primarily a disease of the intestines, but may secondarily attack the lungs. Both diseases are caused by bacteria, and the bacteria are so near alike that it is hard to distinguish one from the other. The United States government furnishes on request antitoxic serum, which has done much to reduce the death rate in infected hogs. This is distributed to agricultural experiment stations. The serum is prepared by inoculating horses or cattle with cultures of the disease germs and repeating these inoculations with gradually increasing doses until the animals have attained a high degree of immunity. The blood of such animals, injected under the skin, possesses the power of curing sick hogs, and preventing well ones from becoming infected. A formula that has proven of much benefit is: Wood charcoal, 1 lb.; sulphur, 1 lb.; sodium chloride, 2 lbs.; Sodium bicarbonate, 2 lbs; sodium hyposulphite, 2 lbs.; sodium sulphate, 1 lb.; antimony sulphate, 1 lb. These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. The dose is a large tablespoonful to each 200 pound hog, and should be given only once a day. When hogs are affected with the disease, they should not be fed on corn alone, but they should have at least once a day soft feed, made by mixing bran and middlings, or middlings and cornmeal, or ground oats and corn, or crushed wheat with hot water, and then stirring into this the proper quantity of the medicine. Hogs are fond of this mixture, and it increases their appetite. Animals that are sick and will not come to the feed should be drenched with the medicine, shaken up in water. Do not turn the hog on its back to drench it. Pull the cheek away from the teeth so as to form a pouch, into which the medicine may be slowly poured. When the disease is prevalent the medicine should be given as a preventative to the well ones. Sick hogs should be removed from the well ones, the pen or yard thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled with lime.

Budding Peach Trees.

G. R., Tennessee:—Budding is a simple process, consisting in inserting a bud of a desired variety under the bark of the stock in such a way that the freshly cut inner bark of the bud comes in close contact with the layer of growing wood (cambium) of the stock. The bark is closed over the inserted bud and the stock wrapped with waxed cloth, so that the bud is firmly pressed against the growing wood. The wrapping may be removed in 12 to 15 days. The bud should be cut with a little of the wood attached to it. Make a verticle cut 1½ inches long at the point where the bud is to be inserted. At the base of the cut a horizontal cut is made so that the two cuts present the appearance of an inverted T. When small trees in the nursery are to be budded, the bud is inserted 2 to 6 inches above the soil, and when the limb from the bud becomes vigorous, the tree may be cut off near the new limb. Any part of a grown tree may be budded. The trees in the nursery should be budded when they have attained a size of from ¼ to 1 inch in diameter. In wrapping, begin a little below the cut, taking care to miss the eye of the bud, just so that it may be seen through the bandage. Budding is best done from July to September. In budding the peach, the terminal bud is the best. The propagation by grafting differs only from budding in that it is the insertion of a stem with several buds, called a scion, into the wood of the stock. Scions should be cut in the autumn or winter, after the fall of the leaf, from healthy, vigorous trees, and buried in dry sand, on the north side of a wall or building, and a mound made over them to shed the rain. There are three common methods of grafting. The main points in either are that the cuts be perfectly smooth, that the inner bark of the scion and the stock fit perfectly on one side, that they may be pressed tightly together, and that the whole be covered water-tight. The latter is done by the use of grafting wax, which is made of tallow, beeswax and resin, equal parts. A large proportion of tallow makes it more pliable.

Curing Home-Made Tobacco.

W. I. S., Pennsylvania: Cut the plant when the middle leaves are ripe. The ground leaves will be over-ripe while the top leaves will have hardly matured. The stalk is cut and laid on the ground for an hour and a half to two hours, to wilt. It is turned, if necessary, to prevent burning. It is important that rain should not fall on the plant while lying on the ground. After it is wilted sufficiently, the stalk is spread on a lath, about eight plants to a lath. It is then hung in a barn to dry. The plants should be placed in the barn, where they will be dry, with plenty of ventilation. The time for curing depends entirely upon the weather. It rarely exceeds two months. When thoroughly dried, the laths of tobacco are taken down during a warm, dry spell, and piled on heaps, with sacks or cloths spread over them to keep the pile in "order" for several days. "Order" or "case" in tobacco curing means a moist condition in which the tissue will not break. Frequently, when the piles begin to dry, the butts are sprinkled with water. The stalks are taken from the laths and the leaves stripped off. The leaves are put by handfuls into a box lined with strong, tough paper. The paper is wrapped tightly over it, and the bundle securely tied. A large proportion of tobacco is sold to dealers in this shape. Fermentation or sweating is usually managed by packers. Sweating is done in wooden cases. The cases are not tight, but have a space of one-half inch between the woods. There must be sufficient ventilation to allow the moisture to escape. On the bottom of the box is put a layer of the top leaves, or seconds, as the outside does not sweat readily. Some kinds of tobacco are strong, while others are mild, but you will have a good smoking tobacco by serving as stated. Keep the temperature even during the winter, and after the summer sweat, the operation is finished and the boxes opened.

Macaroni and Hungarian Wheat.

M. H., Washington:—The manufacture of macaroni has recently given promise of much success in this country. It is claimed by some that the Italian product is better than that of the home product, and that preference given the latter is due to the difference in price, the American brands usually selling at 2½ cents less than the Italian. The fact seems to be that the American is equal to the Italian product. In Italy, the durum wheats grown generally in the warm regions near the Mediterranean sea are used exclusively for this purpose. Durum wheats give promise of successful growth in the Southern states. There are several varieties of Hungarian wheats. If you will write to the United States Department of Agriculture, asking for information regarding macaroni and Hungarian wheats and requesting samples for sowing, they will very likely be sent you.

Looks Like Cabbage.

Mrs. M. W., Iowa:—The plant of which you speak is the southern cottards. This is a form of cabbage, grown in the southern states. It produces a mass of tender leaves on a tall stem. It does not head like cabbage. The plant is used for greens. It grows from two to three feet high. There is a plant called German greens that grows two or three feet in diameter with curled bright green leaves. It is most tender after being touched by sharp frost.

Horse Has Cough—Breathes Hard.

Zena, Tennessee:—Take of melted lard 1 pint; pine tar, ½ pint; powdered borax, 1 oz. Mix well together while the lard is hot. Give a two-ounce drench of this once a day. While giving this, feed a warm bran mash every other day, to keep the bowels working easily.

Sow Weak in Loins.

J. T. J., Tennessee: There is little hope for a cure where brakdown occurs, as in your sow. Give the sow, in bran slops, 1 oz. Glauber salts, and repeat in two days. Rub the small of the back with a tablespoonful of turpentine once a day for three days. Feed no corn, but give oatmeal mush and milk, ground oats, or a little of anything else she will eat. If she gains strength you may feed corn, well dried. If the bowels become too lose feed dry feed.

Diarrhea—Foul Sheath.

A. W. C., Georgia: Your horse is suffering from indigestion. As he is 14 years old, examine his teeth, to see if any are decayed or so long that he cannot masticate his food properly. If certain of his teeth are long, they must be filed down. Give him this: Baking soda, powdered ginger, and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix well, and give in heaping tablespoonful doses twice a day before feeding. The powders are best given by dissolving each one in a half pint of water and given as a drench. For the foul sheath, oil the part with sweet oil and in two hours wash the sheath with warm water and castile soap. Then dry with a soft rag, and again apply the oil. Repeat this once a day for four days. Give gentle exercise, and put 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in his drinking water once a day for two days.

Received.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Bird Food, Insects and Henia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hogs Will Eat It.

A man of Athenia, Oregan, M. A Johnson, who farms for what is in it and not for his health, says in speaking of 45 cents per bushel for wheat:

"What to do with our wheat is the question that bothers most of us, as last season's crop is mostly in first hands, and warehouse room will be very scarce. I have between 3,000 and 4,000 sacks still unsold, and I will haul it back from the station and feed it to the hogs, before I will take less than 45 cents for it.

"Feeding to hogs is as good a way to dispose of wheat as any, at the present price of pork—6 and 7 cents on foot. Wheat fed to hogs will bring 40 cents a bushel. If hogs keep up a good many farmers will dispose of their wheat that way, in the near future, or as soon as stocks of hogs can be obtained."

Nose Rings Instead.

Some one who is justly and righteously indignant at the unfeeling and inhuman slaughter of song birds writes:

The slaughter of song birds in the interests of milliners is an inhuman butchery against which all should cry out. From many there have gone out, and still go, earnest protests and piteous pleas; but from California there has come a proposed remedy that ought to be effectual if enacted. It is as follows: "Arrest, fine, and imprison not only the men who shoot the innocent songsters, but the unfeeling women who wear the bodies of the birds on hats or bonnets." Commenting on this the Chicago Chronicle says: "Undoubtedly this is the way to reach the matter. The birds are killed not out of wantonness, but to supply the demands of the semibarbaric females who adorn their headgear with innocent corpses. Make the wearing of dead birds an offense and the demand would speedily fall off. The slaughter of the innocents can be stopped by punishing any one who kills or has in possession the body of a song-bird. The bereaved milliners and their patrons can console themselves with nose-rings or similar devices which appeal to the savage taste for adornment without doing violence to humane sentiments."

Bees and Honey.

In regard to the use of artificial foundation we will quote the results of an extended series of trials made by Professor Gillette of the Colorado Experiment Station as reported in bulletin No. 54. The custom is to furnish the bees a small piece of wax as a starter, upon which they build. It has been a mooted question whether the bees used this wax to extend the comb; whether they used the foundation to build cell walls, or left the foundation as furnished them. Professor Gillette ingeniously used wax colored by lampblack, and could thus trace the changes made by the bees. They had no prejudice to the color, and worked with the wax freely. It is found that the wax in the foundation is used to extend both the size of the comb and also to start the cells.

It is found that no matter how much wax is given in the foundation the bees add to it, and, except with the extreme lightest foundation, the resulting comb is heavier than the natural one.

In case of too light foundations the bees strengthen it, and make the comb heavier than if just right. Wax foundations seem to be given with the best economy when the foundation is the natural thickness, and when there is but a small amount of wax in the cell walls.

We would advise beekeepers to send for this bulletin if they want a full report of the experiment, but we give their summary of the more important conclusions:

1. Bees use freely the wax in foundation to extend both the midrib and the cell walls of honey comb.

2. The heavier the foundation used, the heavier, as a rule, will be the comb built upon it.

3. If the midrib of a foundation is much lighter than that of natural comb the bees are likely to strengthen it by adding wax to the bottom of the cells. (Possibly this is only done where there are actual perforations of the comb.)

5. Midribs of foundation that are not more than .17 of a millimetre (.007 inch) in thickness, are thinned little or none by the bees.

6. Drone comb has a thicker midrib and heavier cell walls than worker comb.

7. A foundation with a heavy midrib and very slight cell walls will still produce a comb with heavy cell walls.

8. Very high cell walls in foundation are not cut down to the thinness of cell walls in natural comb.

9. The thin and extra thin and "1896" deep-cell foundations produce a comb that approximates very closely the lightness of that which is naturally made by the bees.

10. When heavy foundations are used the extra weight of the comb built upon them is due more to the extra weight of the cell walls than to the heavier midrib.

11. When very light foundations are used the somewhat heavier comb is due almost entirely to the midrib being heavier than that of natural comb.

12. When foundations containing an abundance of wax to build the entire comb are used the bees still add much more wax, sometimes nearly enough to build the comb without the help of the wax in the foundation.

13. Wax seems to be given with the best economy when the midrib of the foundation is of the thickness of the midrib of natural comb, and when there is a small, or at most, a moderate amount of wax in the cell walls.

14. Poorly attached combs in sections seem to be more the result of weak colonies and poor honey flow than the kind of starters that is used, though large starters and strips of foundation in the bottom of the sections do help to strengthen the union of comb to the section.

15. Separators between the sections are essential to the best results in producing comb honey.

16. The thicker the comb, whether natural or artificial, the greater the proportion of honey to wax in it.

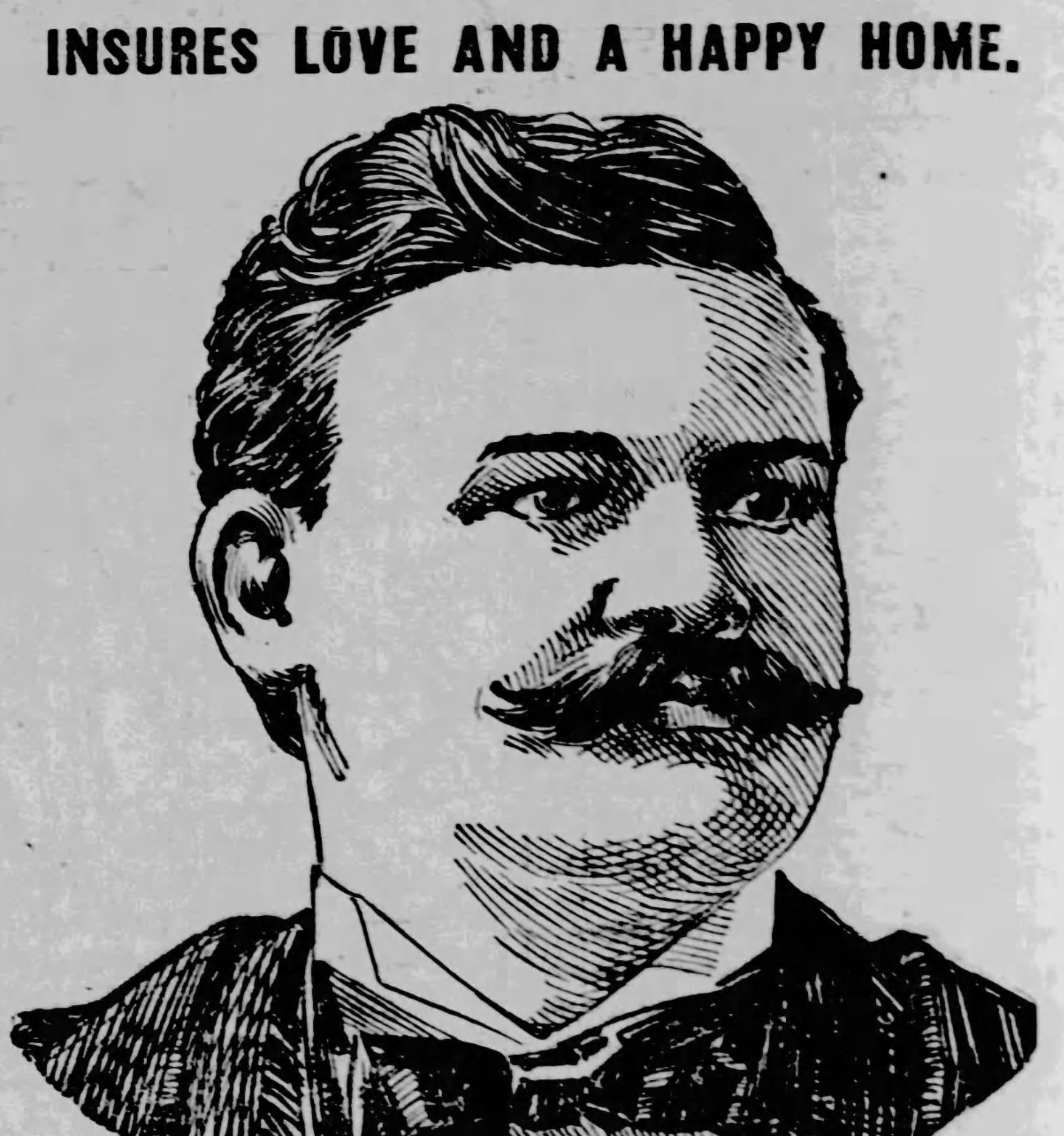
17. In natural worker comb one inch thick the proportion of wax to honey is between one to twenty and one to twenty-five by weight.

They also say that when full sized starter was used the comb cells were uniform in size, the comb cells evenly filled out, and such comb brings the highest market price.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE

Send Name and Address To-day—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.



L. W. KNAPP. M. D.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 814 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY

320 Magnificent Photographic Views | 10c Per Number, or $2.00 Per Set.......

Provided the order is placed during the continuance of the Exposition. Parts mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Part 20 This Week

Which Completes the Set.

Address all orders to THE PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The Master Christian, Marie Corelli's much advertised and long promised novel is out at last, but people who desire to read the book merely for its romantic interest will doubtless grow weary before they reach the point where the story is given full sway and the drama played without interruption. For a novel, it is a most ponderous tome, containing over six hundred pages of closely printed matter in which the author expresses her adverse opinions on various and sundry subjects.

There is scarcely a phase of modern thought or action which is not discussed in the volume in lengthy dissertations, sermons and speeches of socialistic tendencies. From the lips of the people of her fancy fall what are evidently the writer's own sentiments, and most clearly is this demonstrated in the words of Angela, a famous artist, and the niece of Cardinal Bonpre: "Oh, a woman!" exclaimed Angela, her beautiful eyes flashing with mingled tenderness and scorn, and her whole face lighting up with animation. "Only a woman! She must not, by means of brush or pen, point out to a corrupt generation the way it is going! Why? Because God has created her to be the helpmate of man! Excellent reason! Man is taking a direct straight road to destruction, and she must not stop him by so much as lifting a warning finger! Again, why? Only because she is a woman! But I—were I twenty times a woman, twenty times weaker than I am, and hampered by every sort of convention and usage—I would express my thoughts somehow, or die in the attempt!"

Miss Corelli has a great command of language, coupled with the knack of turning eloquent sentences, and she most certainly has expressed her thoughts in an emphatic way. She did not die in the attempt, but during the process she was prostrated by a serious attack of illness.

Taking the story as a whole, Miss Corelli has beaten Ouida at her own game and it is not probable that the tale will arouse the world to a sense of its unrighteousness.

It is to be regretted that Miss Corelli has made so virulent an attack upon Catholicism, for surely, it cannot all be evil; and it is to be deplored that she has seen so little in the world save hypocrisy and self-seeking, and that her Master Christian rings with the note of vengeance and the threat of the Inferno's seething fires.

Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The book entitled Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, contains a long list of anecdotes related from memory by the author, whose years of missionary work in the far West brought with them experiences and adventures in which were combined work and pleasure, joy and pathos, hardship and fun. Mr. Brady says that "when you once get the friendship of those frontiersmen you are all right; you can say anything to them. But they are so very hasty with their weapons that frequently you do not have an opportunity to get properly introduced." However, he seems to have had an opportunity to get "properly introduced," and his stories about the mission people reveal the fact that under the roughest exterior is often concealed a true heart of gold.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A new novel by Robert Burns Wilson, may, perhaps, be called the story of a story, as the prelude and l'envoi explain certain facts connected with the writing of the narrative which lies between them.

Until The Day Break is a work of rather morbid tendencies, the interest of which centers around four people—John Lubbock, Ruy Harringford, Harry Ainsworth and Evelyn Weir. The scenes are laid in a southern city and much of the action takes place in a ghostly old house, that has the reputation of being haunted.

There is a touch of the supernatural throughout the pages of the novel, and students of the occult will doubtless be interested in the book whose mainspring is the theory that "much of our thought is but a legacy of the past; a transmitted memory; an inherited experience."

The volume is from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Something novel in the way of literature is represented by a book entitled The Wedding Day in Literature and Art. The volume has been compiled by C. F. Carter and contains a collection of the best descriptions of weddings from the works of the world's leading novelists and poets, which are illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings of incidents of the nuptial day.

A representation of Ruben's Allegorical Marriage of Marie de Medicis forms the frontispiece, and the table of contents includes the names of painters and authors who have been the creators of the world's best art and literature.

The volume is a very handsome one, and a valuable edition to any library.

Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The Plain Miss Cray is an old-fashioned love tale, by Florence Warden, in which the wicked are punished and the worthy made happy. The scenes take place in Ireland in an old country house whose owner, and the members of a house party are the principle people in the story. Among the guests is a matchmaking mother with two daughters, one of them very pretty and the other just "the plain Miss Gray." The mother maneuvers for rich husbands for her daughters, and the latter outwit her though they give her a surprise which turns out to be a pleasant one.

The novel is purposed solely for amusement and entertainment and carries out its object in a very readable manner.

Published by F. M. Buckles & Co., New York.

In W. E. Norris' novel, The Flower of the Flock, "the flower" happens to be a very handsome young man who has always been handled with velvet gloves by his family and friends. Charlie Strode, at all times and at all places, is the central figure, while his brother Sam, honest, red-headed Sam, is the Ugly Duckling who is associated in business with his father until the latter, overcome by his misfortunes in pecuniary matters, bids farewell to all earthly woes and leaves Sam to manage the family affairs.

The novel is one of English and American society. The opening scenes are in London, and the incidents are the conventional ones of English social life. There is a bright little American widow who acts the good fairy with her millions, and Lucy Bramston, a very colorless sort of a girl who persists in thinking she loves Charlie Strode in spite of the fact that Sam cares for her with all his manly heart and is worth a dozen of his brother.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

It is rather surprising to see a book of the character of M. Hamilton's novel, The Dishonor of Frank Scott, bearing the Harper's impress, and there is a reverse side to the statement of the publishers who say: "The plot of this story is absolutely startling in its originality. It enters into a field hitherto almost untouched in fiction."

The story, which is worked out until the chief sinner meets his day of reckoning, is not a pleasant one, and no one will be either cheered or made the better for its reading.

Harper & Brothers, New York.

Mr. Henry Clews' book entitled The Wall Street Point of View is divided into four parts; the first deals with the street itself; the second tells of the relations between Wall street and the Government; the third discusses Wall street and Social Problems, and the fourth relates to the connection between Wall street and International affairs.

The opening chapter of the work tells in the following words just what the great artery of finance is: "The district known as Wall street embraces more wealth in proportion to area than any other space of similar dimensions in the world. Considering even the mere thoroughfare known by that name and extending from Trinity church to the East River, the same assertion holds good. This latter limit is the one mentally placed by the great majority of our people upon the financial heart of the country, that throbs with the daily ebb and flow of millions, infusing life into all our vast enterprises.

Another chapter which is likely to prove popular is devoted to information of how to get rich. Regarding this art of making and saving money Mr. Clews says: "It does not require a great genius to make money. The accumulation of wealth is, after all, an easy matter. It does not require education, breeding, or gentle manners, and perhaps even less than people imagine has luck anything to do with it. Any man or woman may become wealthy if he or she begins aright. The opportunities for gathering the nimble dollar are very numerous in this country, but there are certain fundamental rules that must be observed.

"The first step to acquiring a fortune lies in hard work. I could give you no better advice than that given by Poor Richard: 'Save something each day, no matter how little you earn.' Cultivate thrifty habits. Make your toil count for all that you can. Always save some portion of your wages and then be on the alert for investment. If you do this wisely, your money will begin to accumulate, double, treble, and in a few years, perhaps, you may be a millionaire."

Mr. Clews has not given over his entire book to instructions and advice regarding the gaining of wealth, for he discusses a wide range of subjects relating to governmental and international affairs, political economy, and social questions. His work is the result of his own experience and observations, in which connection are related a number of interesting anecdotes, and the volume contains much information which may be read both with profit and pleasure.

Published by Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.

In the preface of the volume entitled Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture, the author, Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, states that the work is not issued in illustration or defence of the therapeutic efficiency of hypnotism, but it is simply a consideration of the importance of suggestive treatment in moral obliquity, and in the development and exaltation of mind power. The contents of the book, therefore, deal only with the psychic field, and the writer's experiences in that field have been given to the world, solely with the desire to extend a knowledge of suggestion, as a philanthropic instrumentality, among high-minded American men and women.

The book is very interesting and the name of the author is a sufficient guaranty for its truth and high purpose.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

"It is said that a nation's history may be read in the utterances of her great orators. The history of oratory shows that great epochs in national growth inspire the best eloquence of the times."

Following this idea, Robert I. Fulton, dean of the school of oratory and professor of elocution and oratory in Ohio Wesleyan University, and Thomas C. Trueblood, professor of elocution in the University of Michigan, have compiled a volume entitled Patriotic Eloquence, which contains the most notable orations relating to the Spanish-American war and its issues. The orators represented are well-known Americans from all sections of the United States, who presented all phases of the stirring question of the epoch-making period.

The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and will prove a valuable addition to the historical literature of our country.

Napoleon III. at the Height of His Power, by Imbert de Saint Amand, contains a record of the events of the year 1860 after the Italian war, when Napoleon III. reached his greatest eminence and was, for a time, the arbiter of Europe. With the termination of the war in Italy, and the inauguration of a policy of free trade between France and England, the rule of Napoleon was at its best. In a single year the flag of France had floated at Rome, at Beyrout, and at Pekin. France was most prosperous and her people were confident of their country's glorious future.

The work has been translated from the French by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin, and is a fine description of Napoleon's court and its influence, at its most brilliant period, of historic interest.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Books Received.

From Harper & Bros.:
Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture. By John Duncan Quackenbos. $1.25; and
The Dishonor of Frank Scott. By M. Hamilton. $1.50.
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Mrs. Pinkham's Friends

are everywhere.

Every woman knows some woman friend who has been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. What does this friend say about it?

Read the letters from women being published in this paper. If you are ailing, don't try experiments. Rely on the reliable.

Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine has stood without a peer for thirty years.

Puzzled women write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice which she gives without charge. The advice is confidential and accurate. It has helped a million women. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

STRENUOUSLY OBJECT TO UPPER BERTHS

"What I'd like to know," said the clerk in the railroad ticket office as he hung up the receiver with a bang, "is why on earth the Pullman company retains upper berths in their cars. Nobody wants them. Hardly anybody rides in them. They are a nuisance——"

"What's the matter?" asked the other clerk; "someone else telling you to keep your upper berths?"

"Yes, the fifth one this afternoon. I don't know whether the people at the other end of the telephone think I am responsible for all the lowers being sold or not, but they act that way. The way some of them talk you'd think I had eight or ten lower berths that I was holding out for my friends. They ring up and then it's something like this: 'Say, I want a lower to New York on that 10 o'clock train.'

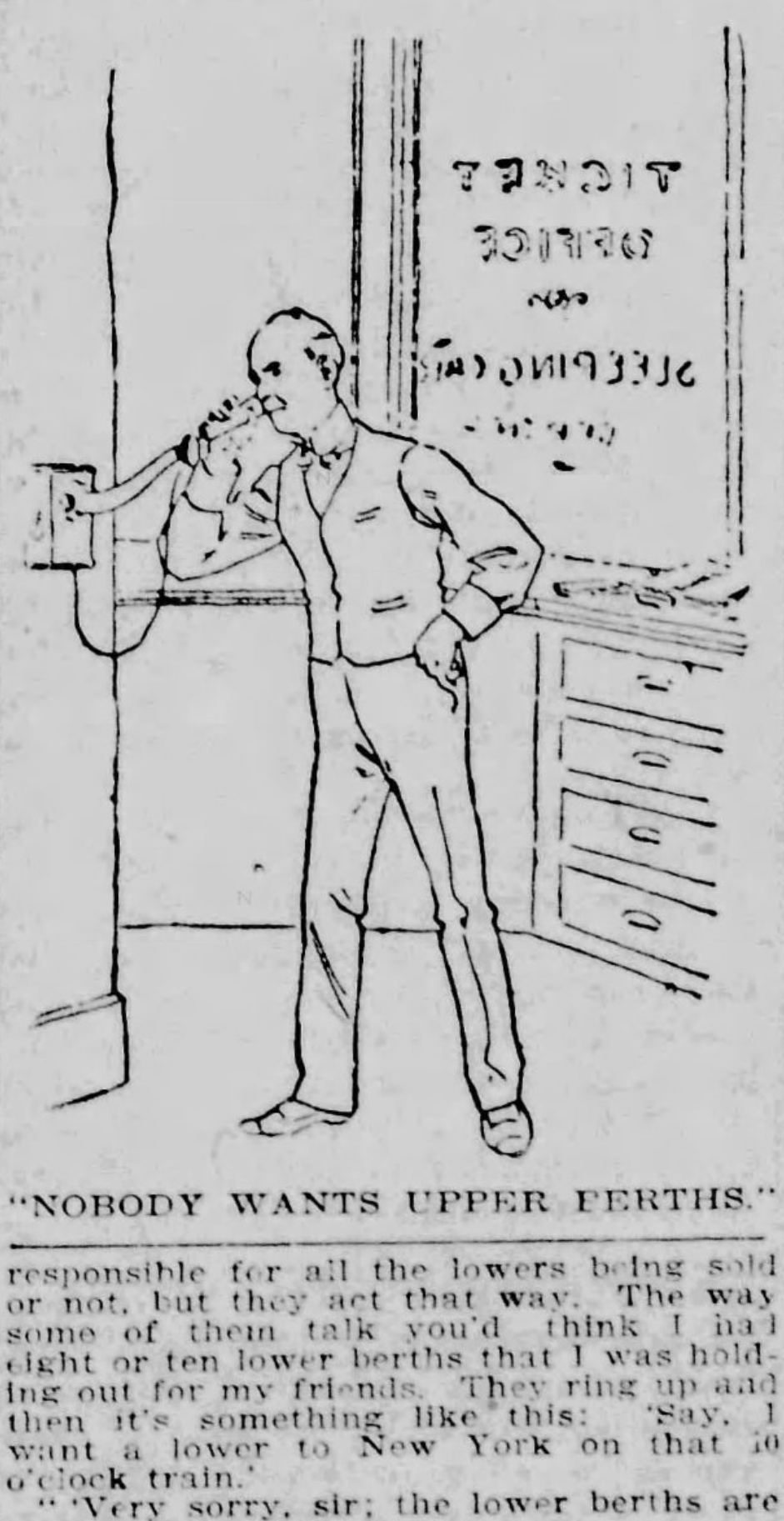
"'Very sorry, sir; the lower berths are all gone.'

"'What? Do you expect me to sleep in an upper berth?'

"'I don't know anything about that, sir. We have nothing left but uppers.'

"'Well, you can keep them. I wouldn't sleep in an upper berth if you gave it to me. I wouldn't—' and then I hung up the receiver. I really can't see what they have against the upper berth. They have twice as much air and a spring bed, which they don't get in the lower berth. I think they're too lazy to climb up, that's all."

And there may be something in that.—Chicago Chronicle.



"NOBODY WANTS UPPER BERTHS."

Wouldn't Stand Questioning.

Mrs. De Kanter—You said you were going to be detained at your office all evening, but you weren't there. Now, where were you?

Mr. De Kanter—My dear, there's no sense in your getting excited. It really—

Mrs. De Kanter—Why don't you answer my question?

Mr. De Kanter—My dear, I would answer your question if I was sure you wouldn't question my answer.—Philadelphia Press.

Horrid Fear.

The timid suitor had finally stated his case.

"H-m-m!" began the girl's father, looking at him sternly. "Young man, can you support a family?"

"Great heavens!" cried the young man, "have you lost your job?"—Standard and Times.

Untimely.

An Atchison woman is such a crank on the manner in which the English language is handled that she recently interrupted her preacher while he was saying grace to question his use of a verb.—Atchison Globe.

Horns and Horns.

The hunter's mellow horn blows free,
But all this has no charm for me.
Yet understand, I do not scorn
The fisherman's mellow, quiet horn.
—Detroit Journal.

FREE TO ANY LADY

A package of a simple and harmless remedy which banishes all forms of female diseases such as we are all more or less troubled with. This wonderful remedy has cured thousands and knowing this fact I feel it my duty to send a free package to every suffering sister who will send her address. Write to-day for yourself or friend. It is free. Mrs. Emma Irwin, 108 Bressler Blk. South Bend, Ind.

FINDS CURE FOR IDIOTS

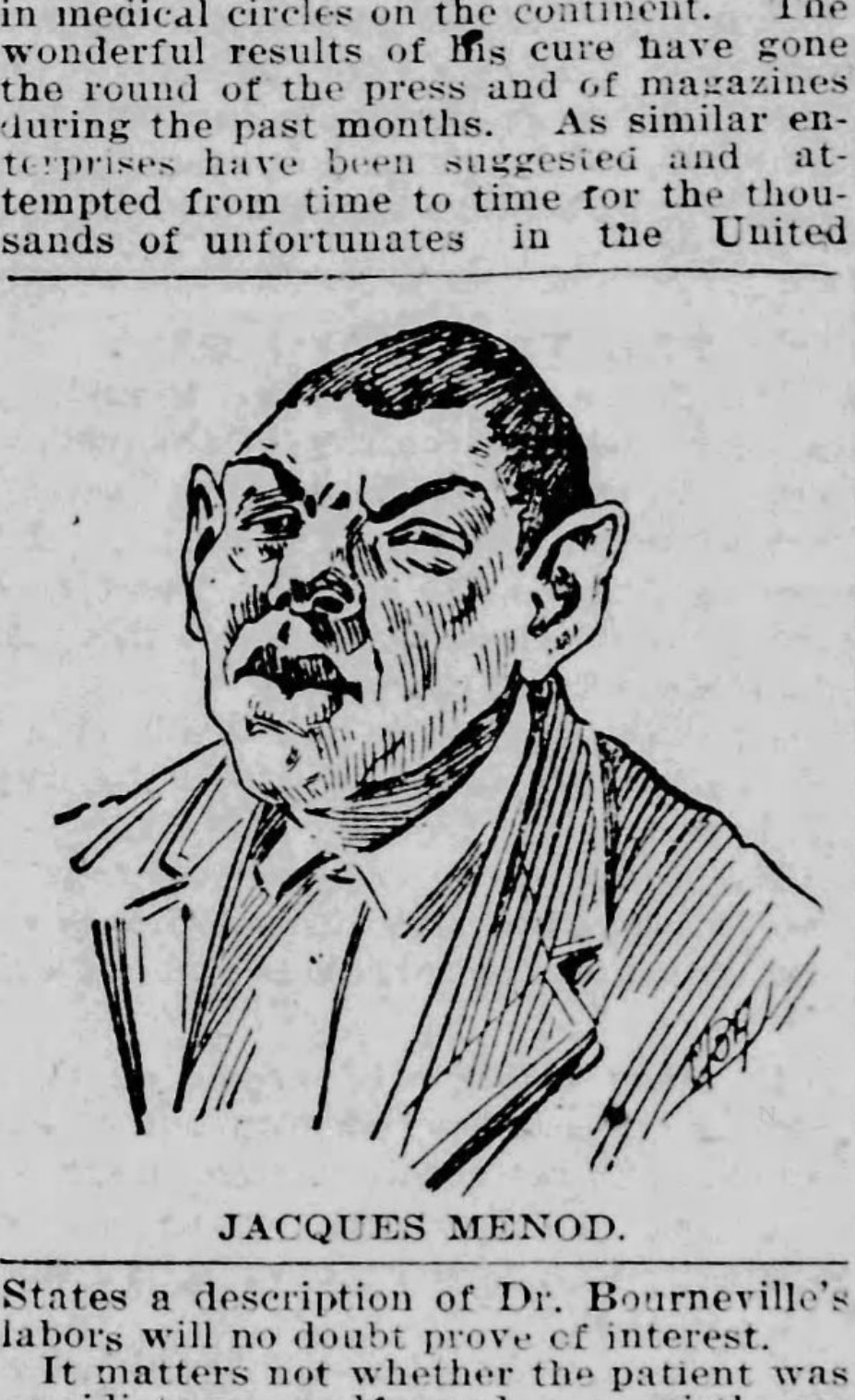
French Scientist Makes a Remarkable Discovery.

MAKES IMBECILES SANE

Dr. Bourneville Is Urged By Royalty to Heal Their Afflicted Relatives.

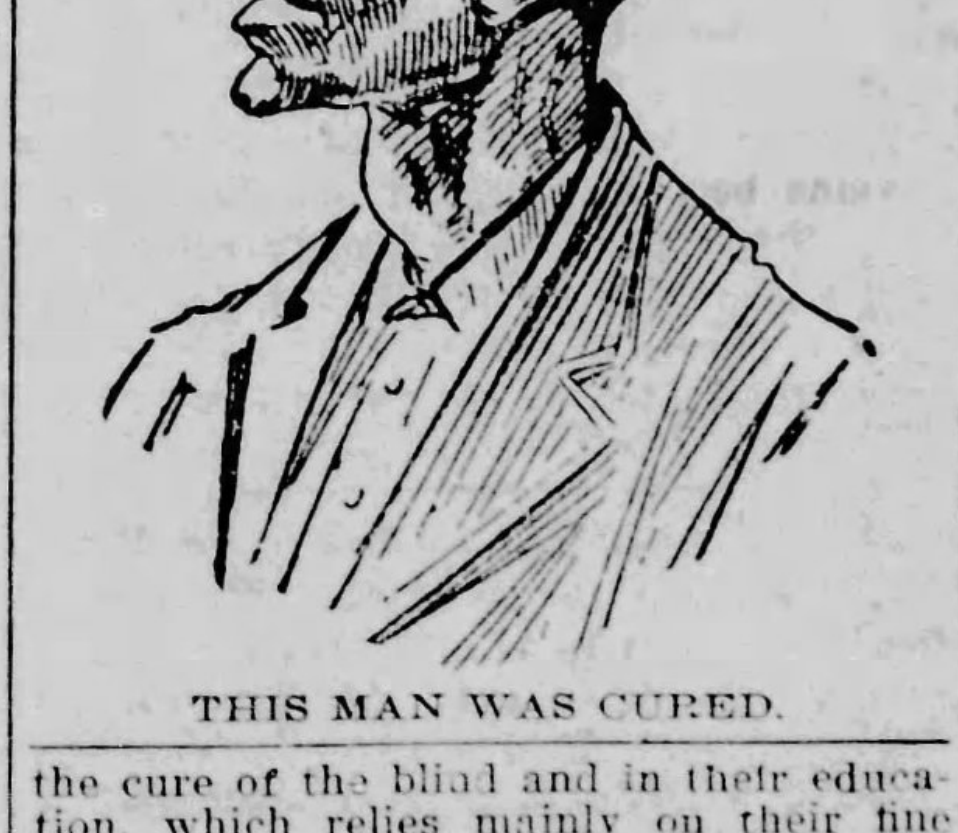
Dr. Bourneville, the great French psychological specialist, has actually succeeded in discovering an unfailing cure for idiots and is doing phenomenal work in ameliorating the condition of abnormal infants and adults.

The result of this humanitarian's work in the Medico-Pedagogical institute at Vitry, France, is the all-absorbing topic in medical circles on the continent. The wonderful results of his cure have gone the round of the press and of magazines during the past months. As similar enterprises have been suggested and attempted from time to time for the thousands of unfortunates in the United States a description of Dr. Bourneville's labors will no doubt prove of interest.


JACQUES MENOD.

It matters not whether the patient was an idiot or malformed at birth or whether unfortunate circumstances made him an idiot in adult life Dr. Bourneville will take him and by his rigid methods cure him and make him a useful member of society.

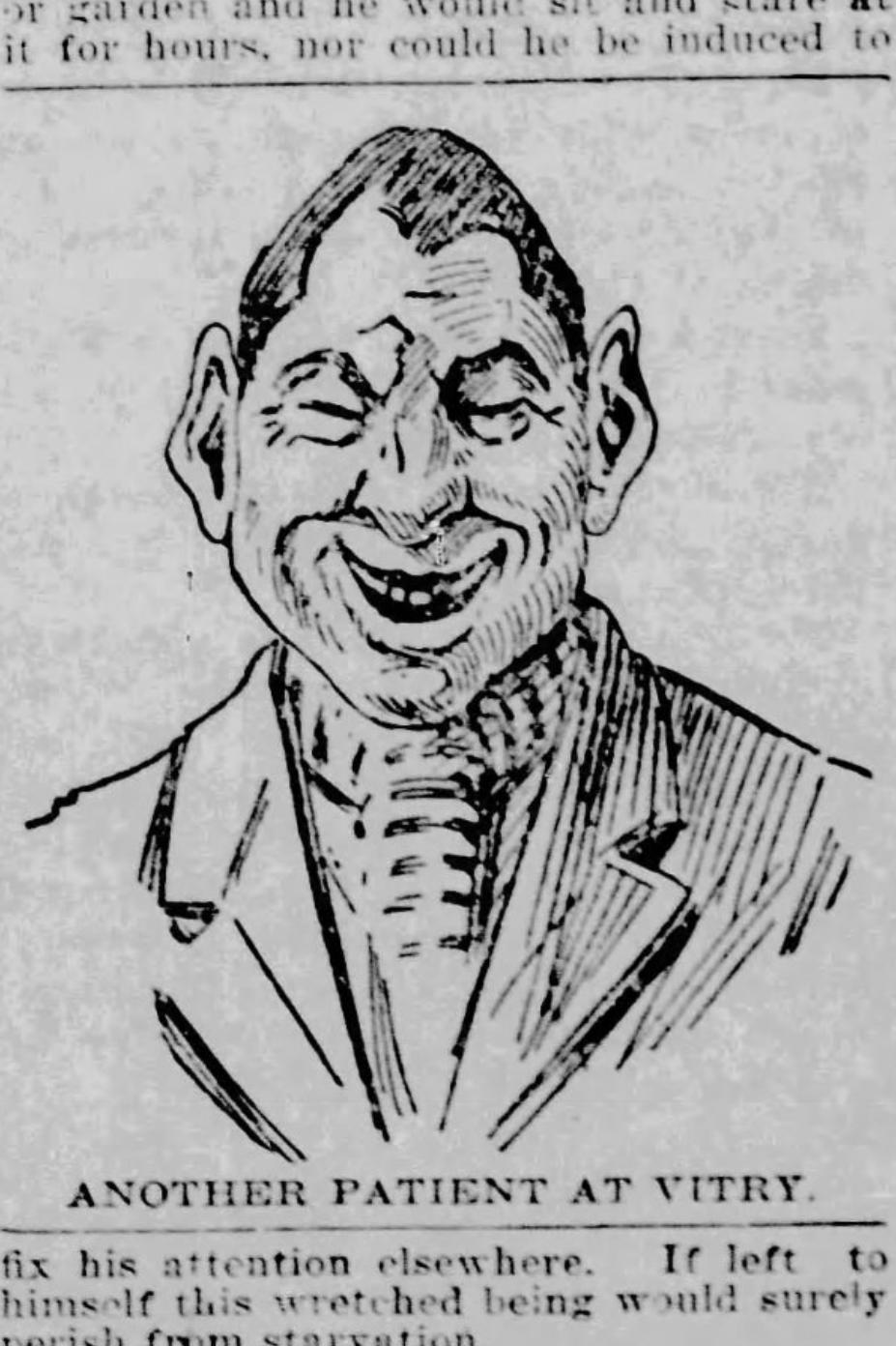
It is not generally known that royalty and the nobility of Europe hide many idiots in their homes who have been pronounced incurable by insanity specialists. Dr. Bourneville is receiving letters every day with crested headings imploring him to do something for some young scion of a royal house. The writers want the physician to come to their castles, but to all these entreaties there is but one reply: "Send your child to Vitry." To mix with the plebian crowd in the Vitry institute is a sacrifice which patrician pride is not always willing to make, so that most of the inmates belong to the prolitarian class. Dr. Bourneville said in an interview a few days ago: "Nothing has been left undone to bring speech and hearing to the deaf-mute and everybody knows the marvelous results obtained in the cure of the blind and in their education, which relies mainly on their fine sense of touch."


THIS MAN WAS CURED.

Dr. Bourneville is noted especially for what he has done for Jacques Menod, a boy from Marseilles, 16 years old. It is difficult to imagine an uglier monstrosity than young Jacques, even now after six months' scrupulous treatment.

Jacques looked like a wild gorilla when he was brought to Vitry last winter. The mouth was abnormally large, the saliva dropped in generous quantity over the thick, sensual lips. His hair grew over his forehead almost down to his eyebrows. He was ever groaning and grumbling and refused to walk or stand up, so that he had to be carried all the time, though there was nothing the matter with his legs or spine.

Jacques was even lower than the ape in that he would not stretch out his hands to seize his food. He had to be fed like an infant and then almost by force. Once his eyes were attracted by some bright colored object in the room or garden and he would sit and stare at it for hours, nor could he be induced to fix his attention elsewhere. If left to himself this wretched being would surely perish from starvation.


ANOTHER PATIENT AT VITRY.

As if by a miracle from heaven Jacques has been put in his right mind and in a few months will be sent home entirely cured to his happy parents in Marseilles. He is now learning the carpenter's trade and he will be apprenticed as soon as he returns home.

How has all this been accomplished? Dr. Bourneville says that he has not uttered a harsh word to Jacques nor punished the boy at any time for disobedience or transgression of discipline. First, there was a week of patient observance of his peculiar form of idiocy and a daily examination of the malformed organs. He was treated as at home, fed with a spoon, conveyed into the garden in a rolling chair, left to mutter and stare at will and at night carried to bed. His nurse in all details gave him maternal care.

In the case of Jacques Dr. Bourneville determined that massage, followed by a special gymnastic course, was the best treatment, for his diagnosis revealed that his form of imbecility was traceable mostly to an imperfect development of the facial, manual and pedal lineaments and other peculiar deformities contracted before birth and permitted to become aggravated by ignorant nursing. Electric and medicated baths were also prescribed by the doctor.

It was weeks before Jacques could stretch out his arms and months before he could stand up without assistance. As to feeding Jacques his fondness for certain delicacies were soon ascertained. These were finally given to him at every meal, but only when he would reach out his hands for them. Curious musical instruments attracted the patient's attention. The only time when he was known to smile was when the doctor would play on his violin. Jacques soon learned to walk from his room to the farther end of the garden if he wanted to see and hear the doctor play.

After three months Jacques fed himself, could walk and talk and dress himself. Then began a slow course of gymnastics, while Dr. Bourneville left nothing undone to reduce the abnormal facial formations by massage and the mental restoration by the pestalozzian method of instruction. The latter method consists in object lessons, the garden and the streets and the rooms taking the place of books.

No patient is discharged from the Vitry institute unless he has learned some useful trade. The choice is left to the pupils themselves. Some become tailors, others tinsmiths, blacksmiths, bakers or shoemakers, etc.—Chicago Chronicle.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free To All.

Out of the chaos of old-time failure comes a new and startling cure for rupture. Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 N. Main street, Adams, N. Y., has invented a method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time from the day's work. To avoid all questions of doubt he sends free to every sufferer a free trial of his method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone, rich or poor, should not avail themselves of this generous offer. As an instance of this remarkable method, the cure of Charles Lange, Morrison, Ills., is a welcome piece of intelligence.

Mr. Lange is a well preserved old gentleman, 72 years of age, and for 18 years had a bad double rupture which no treatment could cope with. After a short use of the Rice method the left rupture healed entirely and the right was almost closed in a few weeks. To-day he is as sound as a dollar, wears no truss or other support, and his cure is only one of hundreds of similar cases reported by those who use the Rice method. Send for this free trial. Don't be backward. It will surprise you with its wonderful power to heal. And if you know of other ruptured people ask them to write or write for them. Do not fail to write at once; do so to-day.

MR. CHAS. LANGE.

WARNINGS IN RHYME TO BOOK BORROWERS

The interest in what are called Rhyming Warnings for books remaining unabated, the following are taken from a late issue of London Notes and Queries:

This book is mine
By right divine;
And if it go astray,
I'll call you kind
My desk to find
And put it safe away.

This book is mine—that you may know,
By letters two I will you show;
The first is J, a letter bright,
The next is S in all men's sight,
But if you still my name should miss,
Look underenath, and here it is:
JOHN SMITH.

Who'er this book, if lost, doth find,
I hope will have a generous mind
And bring it to the owner—me,
Whose name they'll see page fifty-three.

The following macaronic is taken from a copy of The Companion of the Festivals and Fasts, 1717:

To the Borrower of This Book:—
Hic Liber est menus,
Deny it who can,
Samuel Showell, jr.,
An honest man.
In vico corvino (locale appended)
I am to be found,
Si non mortuus sum,
And laid in the ground.
At si non vivens,
You will find an heir
Qui librium recipiet:
You need not to fear,
Ergo cum lectus est
Restore it and then
Ut quando mutuaris
I may lend it again.
At si destineas,
So let it be lost
Expectabo Argentum
As much as it cost (viz., 5s).

The following admonition is full of salutary advice to book borrowers:

Neither blemish this book, nor the leaves double down,
Nor lend it to each idle friend in the town;
Return it when read; or, if lost, please supply
Another as good to the mind and the eye.
With right and with reason you need but be friends,
And each book in my study your pleasure attends:

Of the warning and menacing kind are the following:

This book is one thing,
My fist is another,
Touch this one thing,
You'll sure feel the other.

Giedon Snooks,
Ejus liber.
Si quis furetur,
Per collum pendetur,
Similis huic pauperi animali.

Ne me prend pas;
On te prendra.

Here follows a figure of an unfortunate individual suspended "in malem crucem":

Small is the wren,
Black is the rook:
Great is the sinner
That steals this book.

This is Thomas Jones' book—
You may just within it look;
But you'd better not do more,
For the devil's at the door,
And will snatch at fingering hands,
Look behind you—there he stands!
If I this lose, and it you find,
Restore it to me, be not unkind.
For if not so, you're much to blame,
While as below you see my name
(Name appended).

Another macaronic runs as follows:

Si quis quis furetur,
This little libellum,
Per Bacchum per Jovem!
I'll kill him, I'll fell him,
In venturum illius,
I'll stick my scalpellum
And teach him to seal
My little libellum.

In the village schools the two following are common:

This is Giles Wilkinson, his book;
God gave him grace therein to look;
Nor yet to look, but understand
That learning's better than house and land;
For when both house and land are spent,
Then learning is most excellent.

John Smith is my name,
England is my nation,
London is my dwelling place,
And Christ is my salvation.
And when I'm dead and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten,
When this you see, remember me,
Though I am long forgotten.

Shrewd Casey.

Costigan—Casey hozn't drank a dhrop since he took out the accident policy.

Cassidy—Whoy?

Costigan—He seg he's noticed thot it's always sober men thot gits hurted.—Judge.

The Sunday School.

Jesus Dining with a Pharisee. Luke xiv:1-14. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The act of our Lord in accepting an invitation to a Sabbath dinner at the home of an influential Pharisee has been quoted by some as opposed to the strict observance of the day. But it should be remembered that he was traveling, that he needed refreshment, that he did not go on purely social grounds, that he used the occasion to do good. Jesus entered into the life of his time always for one purpose—he sought to show what was wrong, to instruct in the way of righteousness. The narrative of his deeds presents Christianity in the concrete, which is the most impressive and instructive form, vastly better than any abstract reasoning upon general principles. Our passage is in two parts. In the first, verses 1 to 6, he encounters the spirit of legalism which stood in the way of his purpose to help the unfortunate. In the second part, verses 7 to 14, he beholds an unseemly display of pride which prevented the host from making proper recognition of worth, and this he rebukes and then offers wholesome advice.

WATCHED (Verses 1 and 2).—As Jesus entered the house he saw a man afflicted with dropsy. It has been thought that this man was located in a conspicuous place by friends who knew the Master's love and power, displayed on so many similar occasions. The very sight of physical suffering always moved him to compassion (Matt. xx:34), and he was therefore constantly sought by the afflicted. It has been thought also that certain enemies of Jesus effected this arrangement as a snare. They had seen him perform several acts which were contrary to the law as they interpreted it, and were anxious to arrest and arraign him on that account before the proper tribunal, when suitable opportunity was presented. But whether they set up the case with malicious purpose or seized this as an opportune moment, they stood near watching for the outcome. Will he heal and so break the Sabbath and trample the law of Moses under foot? (Ex. xxi:10) or will he go contrary to the custom of his ministry and pass by the unfortunate? So they queried.

HEALED (Verses 3 and 4).—Jesus was not intimidated by the searching, scowling gaze fastened upon him. He was able to read the thoughts of his enemies as expressed in their faces or unexpressed in their wicked hearts, and he let them know that he was aware of their attitude toward him, by asking them the question which probably more than any other distinguished him from them. "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?" That question had been raised before (Matt. xii:10). It sounded the depths of human thinking in interpretations of the moral law (Matt. xii:12), and made man's welfare more important than mere conformity to the letter of a command. It is significant that they did not answer—they dared neither affirm nor deny. While they stood in silence Jesus took the unfortunate man, probably by the hand, and wrought the cure, and sent him away. The mode of the miracle, whether by word or touch, is not mentioned, and we need not speculate, as it is a matter of no concern.

DEFENDED (Verses 5 and 6).—There were several ways by which Jesus might have defended his act of healing on the Sabbath. He might have shown that because of his nature, dignity and office, as a divine being, the Savior of men, he had undoubted authority to do according to his will—in fact that his will was the law of the new dispensation, a doctrine which would come out later on. Or he might have interpreted the law of Moses, showing that it was no hard and fast regulation, and that was probably his intention when he asked the question prior to the miracle. He resorted to an entirely different method, appealing to another statute (Ex. xxiii:5), in the light of which the Sabbath law must be understood (Deut. xxii:4). He had previously used the same quotation (Matt. xiii:15) with good effect. The special point in the reference was that it related to a practice then common. Every man would help his beast out of a pit. How much more proper was it to deliver a man from disease! Every critic was silent, and Jesus had gained another victory for the cause of truth.

EXALTED (V. 7).—This episode ended, the guests were seated at the table. An opportunity was then presented for Jesus to take the place of critic and introduce another and more important topic. He observed that those present sought the places (not the rooms as stated in the text), that were considered most honorable, the seats nearest to the host. None of them waited to learn the purpose of the host—none inquired whether in his estimation some of the invited persons were to be particularly recognized. It is possible that Jesus was the one of special distinction, and that the feast was largely prepared on His account. But He stood aside and saw the men with much disrespect crowd by Him and take their positions, while He was allowed to find the most obscure spot. It was a time of pride, self-seeking and unseemly striving for a short-lived honor, sadly out of harmony with the proprieties of the occasion, a great breach of good manners. A somewhat similar scene was witnessed at the last supper (Luke 22:24) the disciples being the actors.

REBUKED (V. 8 and 9).—It was not to be expected that the "meek and lowly" Jesus (Matt. 11:29), would allow such a circumstance to pass without comment. He needed to say nothing because of any personal slight sustained, for He sought no honor from men (John 5:41). But He could not permit such action and disposition in His presence without expressing disapproval, as in that case He would have been party to it, and His after-teaching as well as his earlier teaching would have been without force (Matt. 5:5). Besides, some of His disciples were probably present, and He was training them to be His followers and exponents. This was a favorable time to give them a lesson. His words of rebuke were delivered in an exceedingly gentle manner. He showed not the evil of pride and ambition which had been displayed, but the possible danger to which it exposed the guests. They might be removed to a lower station to give place to one of more honor, and then they would be covered with shame, the outcome of all self-seeking.

ADVISED (V. 10 and 11).—This very practical direction must have secured a ready hearing, for all present might see the wisdom of the remark. Jesus was therefore prepared to give the positive side, covering what was proper and wise on such occasions. When a bad practice is condemned a good practice should be commended. He advised all guests to select the lowest seat and to wait for the recognition which it was the right of the host to bestow. That recognition would secure the honor of all the others, and the end sought would be gained. This advice was not new. It was in harmony with the wisdom of Oriental scholars, and it had been expressed by one of the wisest of men (Prov. 25:6-7). No one could fail to see that Jesus had given good counsel. But He went on further to confirm and explain what He had thus advised. The man who exalts himself is sure to be abased, because others despise him, while he who humbles himself will be praised for his humility, a trait which they admire who do not possess it (Job 22:29). It would seem that Jesus did not undervalue honor when (Prov. 29:23) rightly obtained.

BLESSED (Verses 12, 13, 14).—Attention had thus far been directed to the guests, who had learned a lesson which they greatly needed. Jesus then turned to the host. It was a pity that a man who would give a dinner should invite such people to his table, and his mistake must be shown. He had called friends, brethren and rich neighbors, the persons who naturally sought social distinction, who acted out their real disposition, and he had done this expecting that he would in turn receive like recognition. It was therefore a purely commercial transaction in which honor was bought and sold. The mere statement of the case was enough to show how utterly heartless and worthless was all such intercourse, and even now surely were bad qualities cultivated. Jesus next called attention to a different kind of feast in which the guests would be respectful and thankful, a feast composed of the poor and unfortunate, who could make no social recompense and who would therefore claim no distinction (Neb. viii:10). In that case the host would receive all that spiritual profit which comes from a generous deed, the fulness of which would appear in the life to come.

SUMMARY.—The two parts of our lesson, as stated in the introduction and explained herein, present the two opposite phases of religion the first the most common the second the most beautiful. Legalism, which is Phariseeism, requires conformity to law and deals alone with conduct, utterly disregarding the state of the heart, and opposing those who would do good. Humility, which is a prime virtue and an invariable mark of outward goodness (James iv:6), seeks not its own honor but confers blessings on others, and finds reward in the consciousness of high motive and holy endeavor, a reward that follows into the realities of the unseen world. In this narrative Jesus has stripped the mask from the hypocrites of his time, those who moved in fashionable circles, whom he denounced on other occasions as whited sepulchres (Matt. xxiii:27). He has also given to all time the true interpretation of law as made for man's good, and the true rule of social converse as designed to elevate and bless and not to corrupt and degrade. A heart filled with love will minister to the needy and refrain from selfish deportment. Make the heart right and it will regulate conduct (Matt. xii:35).

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

MR. BLINKINTON'S GREAT CAT TRAP

"I have heard," said Mr. Blitherly, "of the man who devised the trap gun so set that the weight of a certain number of cats upon the top of the fence upon which it was trained would pull the trigger and so cause the fence to be swept with a storm of buckshot and slugs. I personally knew the man who invented the system by which the cats on a fence were attracted into one end of a pipe that slanted downward, and the lower end of which was over a river; and likewise I knew the man who made the top rail of his fences very smooth and then kept it well greased. And I knew well the original inventor of the first electrical cat annihilator, by means of which the top rail of a fence could be charged with an electric current whenever a cat appeared upon it; but my, these folks were all children in this way as compared with another friend of mine, old Socrates J. Blinkinton, who invented a most economical cat killer and conveyer that not only kept his neighborhood remarkably free of cats but thus made him clearly a public benefactor and also gave him personally some small profit from the pelts. And his system was simplicity itself.

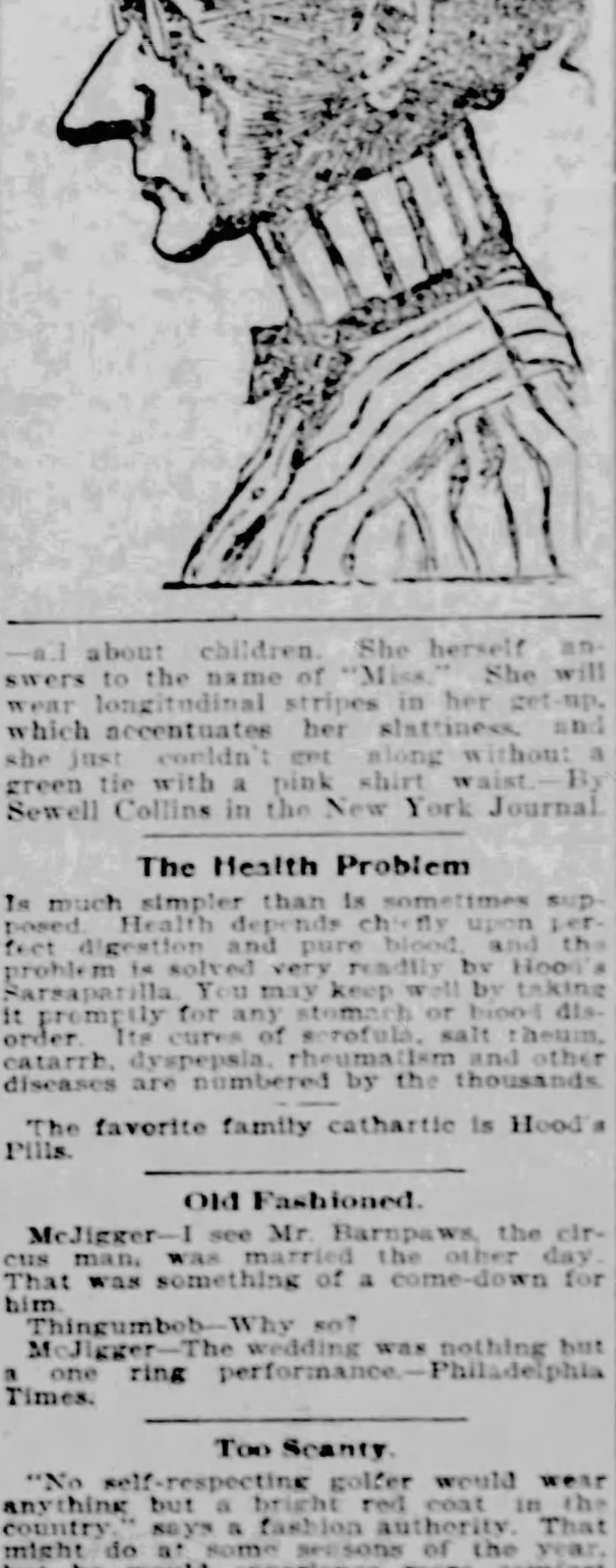
"The fence of his rear yard, as it happened, was a sort of central congregating point for all the cats around. They used to come here to rehearse their concerts and to give them, and here they came to visit and to gossip and to fight; there were always lots of cats there. Upon this fence Mr. Blinkinton put a top rail of metal, which he kept charged with a sufficiently powerful current of electricity conveyed to it from a dynamo set up in the basement of his house. Then he placed a belt carried on pulleys supported by the rear fence, the belt running horizontally parallel with that fence. Similarly placed, but at a lower level along the side of the fence, was another belt, which came into the rear window of Mr. Blinkinton's basement, where it turned on a pulley set in the side of a bin that was like a coal bin, but was really Mr. Blinkinton's peltry bin. And that's really all there was to the machinery part of it, except that it was automatic and so economical. The belts didn't run unless there was something on them. The upper belt was so contrived that the weight of a cat falling upon it would close an electrical current and so turn on the power and set both belts in motion; and when there was nothing on either of them they stopped.

"The cats would come along the neighboring fences or jump up from the neighboring yards and come along yawping and yowling until they struck the electrified section of Mr. Blinkinton's fence top and then over they'd go to fall upon the belt below. The minute they struck it that belt would begin slowly to move. Carrying the cat upon it along to the corner of the yard where that end of the upper belt turned on its pulley over one end of the lower belt, the one running along the side of the yard. At that corner the cat would be dropped from the upper belt on to the lower, and carried along on that to be dropped off into the peltry bin in Mr. Blinkinton's cellar.

"Sometimes you'd see only a single cat going along thus, sometimes half a dozen, all on one belt or maybe scattered along unevenly on the two, and I've known Mr. Blinkinton to take as many as eighty-two cats in one night. The profit was not great, and yet it was considerable, and here is where the automatic machinery came in, the saving in the cost of operation yielding a profit, where otherwise there must have been a loss; for the furs thus gathered brought but very little apiece."—New York Sun.

SHE WRITES THINGS, OR YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF.

The woman who has three club meetings each week. She carries her car fare in a wrinkled little purse, which also contains a key and a tortoise-shell (imitation) hairpin. She also has two books and a "paper" which she has prepared to read at the mothers' convention—all about children. She herself answers to the name of "Miss." She will wear longitudinal stripes in her get-up, which accentuates her slattiness, and she just couldn't get along without a green tie with a pink shirt waist.—By Sewell Collins in the New York Journal.



The Health Problem

Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Old Fashioned.

McJigger—I see Mr. Barnpaws, the circus man, was married the other day. That was something of a come-down for him.

Thingumbob—Why so?

McJigger—The wedding was nothing but a one ring performance.—Philadelphia Times.

Too Scanty.

"No self-respecting golfer would wear anything but a bright red coat in the country," says a fashion authority. That might do at some seasons of the year, but he would experience more comfort with additional covering in mosquito time.—Denver Post.

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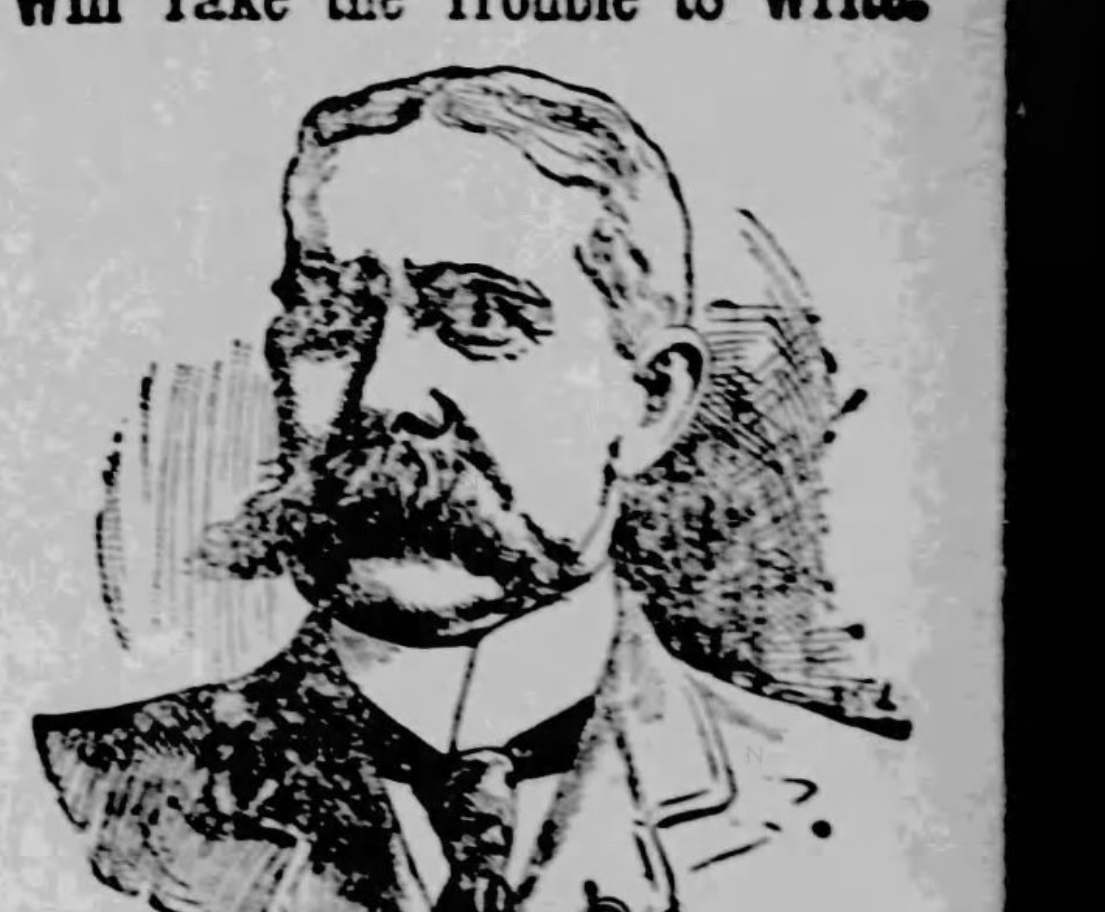
The Method of a Wonderful Treatment That Cured Him When All Else Failed, Free to All Who Will Take the Trouble to Write.


MAJOR M. BRADFORD CRAFT.
President Bankers Investment Company.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. [illegible] tossed on the troubled sea of nervous weakness until [illegible] had better [illegible] troubles. [illegible] perfect [illegible] which [illegible] health and [illegible] ended and [illegible] proportion [illegible] will send

ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE

to every man who will take the trouble to write. Now when I say free I mean [illegible] price, [illegible] did to [illegible] try to fig[illegible] stamps [illegible] at once [illegible] this work [illegible] worth [illegible] joy and [illegible] retired [illegible] for the lu[illegible] and as th[illegible] heavily [illegible] my rem[illegible] viate my [illegible] Men—[illegible] in confidence [illegible]

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Send your name and address to Major M. Bradford Craft, Department G, Bankers Investment Company, Chicago, Illinois.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION [illegible] Washington, D. C.

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$3 a Day Sure [illegible] ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box [illegible], Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMS [illegible] Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICAL.

Ladies [illegible] Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY C. H. ROWAN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BED-WETTING CURED. [illegible] FREE. [illegible] Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES [illegible]

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS** [illegible]

CHINESE PUNISHMENTS FIT THE CRIME

"Though a man with a sharp sword should cut one's body bit by bit, he should not be angry though strife arise; let the mouth speak no ill word."—Fo-Sho-Hing-Tsan-King.

So natural has it become to treat everything concerning the Celestial empire as either comic or semi-barbaric that the denizen of Pump court will start [illegible] from the [illegible] respects the Chinese penal code is superior to the English system. Mr. Alabaster's work comes as a most refreshing change from the [illegible] which [illegible] to scan from year's end to year's end. A book which [illegible] musty [illegible] into an atmosphere of [illegible] and [illegible] through with the golden threads of justice [illegible] than the heading "Law Library" would warrant.

Legal practitioners [illegible] between [illegible] be said [illegible] solicitors [illegible] who [illegible] problem [illegible] qualify [illegible] work [illegible] old fel[illegible] portation [illegible] Advocacy [illegible] sentence [illegible] and [illegible] fense [illegible] Chinese [illegible] being [illegible] law, [illegible] interfere[illegible] by [illegible]

The code is an effectual check on judicial [illegible] the judges [illegible] the facts and the article of the code [illegible] agree [illegible] without [illegible] circumstances [illegible] by the [illegible] the grand [illegible] are re[illegible] This li[illegible] executed [illegible] peror, [illegible] ous [illegible] large [illegible] sidered [illegible] corners [illegible] draws [illegible] and [illegible] by it [illegible] to the [illegible] enough [illegible] they a[illegible]

No Preservation for Him.

Little Perry suddenly stopped in the middle of his "Now I lay me" [illegible] "Mamma, [illegible] pray?" "So that God will [illegible] give [illegible] serve [illegible]" He thought [illegible] then said: "Well, [illegible] It's [illegible]"—Chicago Times-Herald.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 20 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

"If there is anyone who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

—William Jennings Bryan, at Knoxville, Tenn., September 16, 1896.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

Apparently all that the Democrats can do in the way of opposition to Governor Roosevelt is to endeavor to belittle him in the minds of the people. Those of that party who cannot read, but who can look at pictures, see him cartooned constantly as a wild-eyed man, with prominent teeth, in Rough Rider costume, astride a Texas pony, and firing revolvers into the air. A more ridiculous and misleading representation of a man could not well be imagined. Those who throng to hear him on his speaking tour find him an alert, earnest gentleman, courteous in manner and strong in argument, with nothing of the cowboy nor border ruffian in his make-up.

Governor Roosevelt is an educated and cultured gentleman. With all who know him, his absolute integrity and entire singleness of purpose, added to his undoubted abilities, make him an ideal leader. It may be well to recall that in the politics of New York city he has always stood for the highest ideals. In 1884 he led the battle for charter reform. In 1889 he was in the fore front of the fight for civil service reform. In 1897 and '98, when he was assistant secretary of the navy, his every energy was devoted to preparation and efficiency. How well he carried out these purposes let the two great naval battles of Manila Bay and Santiago tell.

Nor must it be forgotten that Governor Roosevelt's contributions to the historical literature of the United States have been most worthy. No better volume was ever written on national development and expansion than his history of the "Winning of the West." He is an advocate of what is called the "strenuous life." Put into other words, this is simply carrying out the scriptural injunction of doing with all your might what your hands find to do. He is a great believer in the gospel of work. He has no patience with drones and incompetents. With Roosevelt in the vice-presidential chair, the second highest office in the government will no longer be one of honor without importance. It needs just such a man as he to make the office what it was evidently intended to be by the fathers who prepared the constitution of the United States.

ANOTHER BOGIE.

In commenting upon his bogie of a great standing army—which no one desires and no one advocates—Mr. Bryan said:

> If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden upon the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifice for those who toil.

That is true. But it is also true that the policy of free silver, to which Mr. Bryan is committed, will mean not 100,000 men, but many times that number, will be thrown out of employment by the financial panic which would follow his election, and the years of hard times that would ensue. Others would be placed on shorter time, with a corresponding cut in wages; and wages would probably fall in most industries, as they did in 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Which is better—to vote for a retention of the conditions which made the present prosperity, or be frightened by a shadow into voting for Bryan and a business and industrial panic?

Of all the trusts, the greatest in its possibilities for profits yet to be reaped, is that of the silver miners, of whom Bryan is the prophet at 16 to 1. His letter of acceptance pledges him anew to open the mints to their product, at a profit to them of more than 100 per cent., with the United States government compelled to buy their total product year in and year out, forever, or until the full evil of free silver has been realized, and the party permitting it has been thrust out of power and into outer darkness and gnashing of teeth.

OUR ATTITUDE IN CHINA.

Germany's proposition to punish first and make peace afterward will have no support from the United States government. Our course of action has been made public, for the benefit of the powers involved in China, and of the world at large. It is this:

To withdraw all troops from China, except a strong guard for the American legation, which is necessary in the present disturbed condition.

To proceed at once with peace negotiations, independently of the other powers.

To keep a strong naval force in Chinese waters, so that the rights of the country shall not be ignored by the European powers, and that no action shall be taken unfriendly to the interests of the United States in China.

This attitude is dignified and self-respecting. Of course this government will hold to full accountability those who have been responsible for wrongs done in China to any American citizen or to their interests, including the attack on the legation. Proper punishment is necessary, in order to prevent a future recurrence of such outrages. But the United States holds, and wisely, that "no punitive measure can be so effective" as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the Chinese imperial authority itself; and that it is but just to China that she shall be afforded opportunity to take this course.

We shall proceed with peace negotiations, but the terms of the settlement must include full punishment of all parties responsible for these outrages, and contain ample guarantees against and recurrence, either in Pekin or any other portion of the empire. This is as it should be. The United States will proceed to make peace independently of the European powers, thus avoiding any entangling alliance whatever with any foreign nation. Every patriotic American will applaud this to the uttermost.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, on September 18, sent a letter of inquiry to every county seat in the entire South, asking the recipient to express his views on the present condition of the agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing interests of his patricular section. To the letter was added the following paragraph:

> We do not ask for any discussion of the political situation, but if you care to express your opinion as to whether the business interests of the country would be best served by the election of Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan we shall take pleasure in publishing it.

A very large number of replies were received, and the consensus of opinion is that Bryan's election would be a great calamity to the South. Nearly all the writers are Democrats, but many of them frankly avowed their hope of McKinely's election. While the people of their communities are Democrats, and will largely vote for Bryan electors, they will be satisfied with McKinley's re-election, because they feel it will be a guarantee of continued prosperity.

One may wonder why, feeling as they do, they will not support McKinley. The reason is the race question, of course, which holds the Southern people solidly in the Democratic ranks, regardless of the issues of the campaign. But the business element of the New South, despite the overwhelming prejudice in favor of the Democratic party there, sees the danger which threatens them from Bryanism, and will gladly welcome the reelection of McKinley as a deliverance therefrom.

Were it not for the Solid South, the Democratic party would be no longer a menace. There is a very strong feeling in that section, especially at industrial points, in favor of protection. The planters, business men, and others of influence and standing, are opposed to free silver. Every progressive Southerner is strongly in favor of expansion, because he knows it will be of vast benefit to the export trade of that section. Yet they adhere to the Democratic party because of the fear of negro domination and the bogie of "social equality." Some day, it is to be hoped, they will reach a common-sense solution of the matter. Then the South will divide on political issues, as do the voters of all other sections of our common country.

FULL DINNER PAIL AGAIN.

Mr. Bryan refers to the "full dinner pail" argument as used by the Republicans, with fine scorn, and declares that he disdains appealing to the workingman's stomach. It does not seem to occur to Mr. Bryan that good health is quite necessary to right thinking, and that plenty of wholesome food to eat is essential to good health.

If Mr. Bryan prefers to address himself and his theories to the inflamed minds of those suffering from hunger and famine, he should emigrate at once. He might find a fertile field for the exercise of his immense abilities among the famine-stricken of India, the beggars of Italy or in the neighborhood of No. 5 John street, in London.

Every American workingman knows that when he has a full dinner pail and plenty at home for his family, he is better prepared for the performance of every duty to himself and the state than though he were fed at a free soup house and his body covered with the second-hand clothing doled out by the central organizations of associated charities, of which so much was heard during the last Democratic administration.

Mr. Bryan ought to know from his own experience that a well nourished body and brain are essential in all lines of human achievement, whether it be in the performance of a daily task by the laborer or in his struggle to wring from organized wealth a more liberal recognition of the value of his services. Starvation never won a strike for labor. Hunger and despair sometimes make beggars, thieves and anarchists, but never good citizens.

The full dinner pail and the fat larder will stay as long as Republican policies prevail, and those two essentials to life, happiness and success will not be repudiated by the American workingman this year, if he knows himself.

REVOLT AGAINST BRYAN.

The revolt against Bryan this year is likely to exceed the revolt of 1896. The only difference is that there is not going to be so much fuss made over it this year. Many Democrats wanted to break away in '96, but party fealty held them. To-day a precedent has been established, and if one may estimate the result by the growth of the secession during the last week, the movement will become a stampede. Its in the air. The "paramount issue" has had its day.

REGARDING TRUSTS.

There is no question of political interest prominent at present upon which there is so much discussion wasted as on trusts. The word itself is used incorrectly, for the most part. A trust is really a combination of different companies and plants, the property and stock of the combination being held by trustees, who manage it for all concerned; hence the term "trusts." Probably there is not a trust, in the strict sense of the word, in the United States. But the word is applied by popular usage to any combination in any line. It is a waste of time to quibble over the exact meaning of "trust." Everybody understands what is meant by it, and the thing to discuss is the subject of these combinations.

Equally profitless is the line of argument taken by Mr. Bryan and his followers. There were many such combinations floated in 1897 and '98, and the specious plea is made that, as they were made under McKinley's administration, he and the Republican party are responsible for them. The largest and the most oppressive of these combinations were formed long ago. The sugar trust, for instance, which levies a tax on every sugar consumer, and at whose head is that fine old Democrat, Mr. Havemeyer, secured a monopoly of the business under the Wilson-Gorman tariff. That bill was "held up" in the Senate by a combine of Democratic senators, headed by Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and the sugar schedule was amended in accordance with the demands of Mr. Havemeyer. The bill, as thus amended, went back to the Democratic House. The sugar amendment was fiercely opposed by Mr. Wilson, author of the bill, who declared the Gorman amendment would put $40,000,000 into the pockets of the Sugar Trust. But the Democratic majority in the House adopted it. Mr. Bryan was a member of that body, and he is on record as voting for the amendment. In those days, when the Democratic party was in power, he had nothing to say against trusts.

The Democratic record on trusts is one of non-performance. It was a committee of the House with a Democratic majority which reputed that the manufacture of products can not be considered commerce; and that, as the constitution gives to Congress power only over commerce between the states and with foreign nations, and not over commerce within any state, there was no authority for legislation other than that already on the statute books. And what was that? The Sherman anti-trust law of 1890, enacted by Republican votes, and still in full force.

Last June the Republican judiciary committee of the House reported a resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the states. This amendment gave to Congress a full grant of power over trusts and all other combinations and monopolies. It required a two-thirds vote. The Democrats defeated it. Mr. Bryan reluctantly admits that such an amendment may be necessary; every intelligent man knows it to be necessary, in order that Congress may have full power over those combinations. Yet the Democrats, from Bryan down, in the face of these facts, attack the Republicans on the question—when it is plain to all that the Republicans have gone as far as Congress has power, and that the Democrats defeated the proposition to give it full authority in the constitution!

WHY AMERICANS WIN.

Our British cousins are not a little worried when they contemplate that American manufacturers and American goods are certainly invading the markets of the world and in spite of higher wages paid here Americans are yet able to undersell Britons.

The English government has had agents whose duty it is to study the problem and determine why facts are as they are and what can be done to enable Great Britain to hold her trade. One of these agents, a Mr. Bell, has made his report, and he believes that he has discovered the reason, or at least a reason. He concludes that it because of the labor saving machinery which the Americans use and, as an example, he explains that the reason American bridge manufacturers can secure contracts in South Africa is solely because they have such labor saving tools as enable them to overcome, not only the difference in wages, but the difference in the cost of transportation.

Speaking of the inventions used in our manufactories, Mr. Bell says: "Every improvement and every invention by which labor may be saved and time reduced is at once taken advantage of. In all the works I have seen in this country the one great object seemed to be to save unnecessary labor wherever possible and to get through as expeditiously as possible."

Those persons who complain that labor saving machinery tends to keep men idle can get a pointer from Mr. Bell's report. It is not true. On the contrary, the market is widened, production increased and there is more labor for more men. Yankee ingenuity is all right and is making itself felt throughout the world.

IRON MILLS WILL START.

At Cincinnati Sunday morning, the conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the manufacturers agreed to and signed a wage scale, and the big iron mills throughout the country are today starting up, after three months of idleness, giving employment to 60,000 men.

The mills closed down June 30. Usually, there is little difficulty in employer and employe reaching a decision on a wage scale. This year there was such a fluctuation in the price of the product that some difficulty was experienced in agreeing upon the scale to be paid the coming year, and the result is that fires have remained out under the furnaces longer than usual.

Now that the mills are again in operation, the promise is for a year of great prosperity. The orders are heavy and they promise to grow in the event that nothing occurs to upset the business of the country.

The result of the long conference over the wage scale is most gratifying, and the year's work now begins with satisfactory prospects for all parties.

Not a word yet from Bryan or his Chairman Jones, about the latter's cotton bale trust. There is not even an intimation of the surrender of a penny of the profits that have made Jones rated a millionaire in four years.

GOVERNING THE PHILIPPINES.

The instructions given to the Taft Philippine commission dispose of all the figments of "imperialistic" policy conjured up by Mr. Bryan. The liberties of the Filipinos are not endangered. Under the constitution, all territory of the United States is under the full and complete control of Congress. Until that body shall act, the President, as chief executive of the nation, must exercise authority.

The President's instructions show that he has been scrupulous in performing this duty, to act in full accord with the spirit of the national constitution, and to throw around the Filipinos at once the guarantees of that instrument as to individual freedom. The supreme silliness of Bryan's cry of "imperialism" is shown by the President's enumeration of constitutional principles which are to be scrupulously observed by the Taft commission. Here they are:

> That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law.
>
> That private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.
>
> That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.
>
> That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.
>
> That no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.
>
> That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.
>
> That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime.
>
> That no bill of attainder or ex-post-facto law shall be passed.
>
> That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.
>
> That no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

No resident of the United States has any more protection in these fundamental rights, personal liberty and free government, that have the Filipinos under this order. Under it, the commission is instructed to proceed in organizing and perfecting civil governments, "subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact." In all this, the President has exercised no power that is not admittedly his; he has not gone beyond his constitutional powers. And he has been scrupulous—see the quotation above—to recognize the fact that Congress has full authority. If any of these gruesome things, which Mr. Bryan imagines are to happen, ever materialize, then Congress will have to enact them. The President can not.

In his instructions as to the organization of local government, it is manifest that the President has the common-sense view that they must begin at the bottom. He says the commissioners should be enjoined

> To devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty.

This is the true plan. Begin at the bottom, lay a solid foundation, and build on the local governments a superstructure for the provinces and islands. And when a local government is organized, the President goes on to state who shall administer it. Here are his instructions:

> These general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the people, are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

Where is the imperialism in that? The President is giving to the Filipinos the same rights and privileges the people of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma enjoy to-day, so far as they are fitted to exercise them. Their progress to the highest freedom possible under a constitutional government must thereafter depend upon themselves, and their advancement in civilization and enlightenment. What possible fault can Mr. Bryan find with the President's plan?

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

Mr. James G. Mason, of Chicago, is a gentleman who represents a large concern which manufactures agricultural implements. It is Mr. Mason's business to attend county fairs at this season of the year and get in touch with the farmers. He has been doing so this year.

To the Washington Star, Mr. Mason said:

> I have visited more than a hundred county fairs this summer, and I want to say to the man who contends that the farmers are not prosperous that he was never more mistaken in his life. The farmers have ready money and they are spending it. More improved farming machinery has been sold this year than in any previous year in the history the country, and nothing but high grade goods find a market. Two tests must be made before the true condition of the farmer can be determined. The first condition for prosperity is that the farmer must be spending money instead of borrowing it, and the second is that he must be spending it for the very best goods on the market instead of trying to get along with cheap materials. The application of both these tests this year proves that the farmer is getting a fair share of the prevailing prosperity.

Here is a man who knows from experience what he is talking about. He is in a position to mix with farmers in a business and not a political way. He is not hunting for subjects for calamity howls neither is he bolstering up business when there is none.

We do not know if Mr. Mason is a Democrat or a Republican, or if he subscribes to any political creed; it is safe to say that he has a better insight into the condition of the farmers than Jimmy Creelman, Billy Bryan or the troop of political mountebanks who are determined to make farmers and workingmen poor and discontented in spite of real conditions.

"Until the money question is fully and finally settled, the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question."

—William Jennings Bryan's letter of acceptance, 1896.

Four years ago even Bryan would not have expected that this country would be able to lend money to the world; in fact, he declared that if he was defeated the people would be getting poorer and poorer. He was defeated all right, and now the American loan of millions to the English government has been followed by one of $20,000,000 to the German government, and that by $10,000,000 to Sweden.

BRIGHT NEW SERIAL FOR BLADE READERS

We are glad to announce that next weeek we will begin publication of a most singular American story, written for The Blade by Garrett P. Serviss, the famous astronomer, explorer and lecturer. It is somewhat of the type of Jules Verne's famous Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, in its dramatic and romantic interest. It is called

MOON METAL.

A MINE MYSTERY OF THE GRAND TETON MOUNTAIN.

The action begins about the middle of the twentieth century, when New York city has become the financial center of the world, and when, by the discovery of a limitless supply of gold, that metal threatens to become valueless as currency. At this critical juncture when all monetary systems verge on collapse, Dr. Max Syx offers a new metal, artimesium, to the International Commission of Financiers then in session. He agrees to supply this strangely beautiful substance, which is like crystalized moonlight, to the various governments in sufficient amounts for currency purposes, but demands a percentage that must eventually make him master of the earth and everything on it. The menace to the world of such a proposition is at once recognized, but in sheer desperation his usurious terms are accepted.

Very shortly a young Yankee engineer, Andrew Hall, visits the artimesium mines located in the heart of Wyoming and after prospecting for new veins of the strange metal becomes convinced that Dr. Syx is a master schemer who designs to control mankind by means of a product that is not of this earth. He then sets himself the perilous task of uncovering a terrible mystery. Hall fully realizes that he is taking his life in his hands in venturing to investigate mines so closely guarded that only mute Africans are permitted to penetrate or work within their limits. The young engineer's breathless adventures and hairbreadth escapes, his discouragements, perseverance, and final discovery of the amazing secret are told with wonderful skill by Mr. Serviss, who, in this novel takes rank at once with the great story tellers of the world.

Don't fail to read this story from the very first installment. It will prove absorbingly interesting.

THE TRAVELING MEN.

Mr. Bryan is doing his best to make it appear that the country is full of idle traveling men, who have been thrown out of employment by the trusts. Efforts are making to organize Democratic traveling men's clubs, to foster this idea in the minds of the people.

But Mr. Bryan will fail in his object. One great, plain fact stands in the way. It is this:

There are more commercial travelers employed in the United States today than at any previous time of our history.

In other words, while some of these men may have been thrown out of employment in certain lines, many more are employed in others, making the total of traveling men now at work larger than ever before.

The voters should remember this fact also: That should Mr. Bryan be elected, it means free silver. Free silver would mean a panic worse than that of 1893. That panic threw thousands of traveling men out of employment. Business was stagnant, and their houses withdrew them from the road, because their expenses were much greater than the profit on their sales.

Free silver would throw ten traveling men out of employment next year where one is unemployed to-day.

One further consideration needs the attention of voters. Mr. Bryan has no remedy for trusts. In his letter of acceptance, he says, if elected, he "will recommend such measures to Congress" as will meet the case—knowing full well that the Sherman anti-trust law goes as far as Congress has power under the constitution; and Mr. Bryan practically admits this when he says that if Congress has not the power, he will advocate a constitutional amendment giving it power to control trusts.

But the Republicans introduced in the House only last June, a resolution for submitting such an amendment to the legislatures of the states. It required a two-thirds vote. The Republicans had not that many. But the Democrats voted against it almost solidly and defeated it. The commercial travelers will not be apt to vote for Bryan, free silver and a panic, in order to let him try an experiment which his party has already defeated.

IMPERIALISM NOT AN ISSUE.

Ever since the present campaign began there has been a difficulty to understand exactly what Mr. Bryan means by the term "imperialism." The first definition which has been attempted is that of Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York, in a letter addressed to Hon. John T. McGraw, who is the Democratic national committeeman of West Virginia. Mr. Belmont says:

"The Republican idea, the imperialistic idea, is that all the millions of people in our territories and islands can, in time of peace, be governed by Congress according to its own fancy, unrestrained by the constitution and the judicial powers. * * * Such imperialism was, by the Kansas City convention, made the supreme issue."

Here we have it. Imperialism, in the Democratic mind, is not the government of the Philippines, but government of the Philippines "unrestrained by the constitution." In reply to this it is but necessary to mention three pertinent facts:

First—The Republican policy is in accordance with every legislative act applied to newly acquired territory since the United States began its tremendous march of expansion.

Second—The United States supreme court backs this up with exhaustive and overwhelming authority.

Third—The issue of imperialism, as defined by Mr. Belmont above, is again before the national courts.

If the Republican policy is unconstitutional, therefore, it will be so decided, and reversed. If the courts shall hold it to be correct, then the Democrats will be constitutionally bound to abandon their present position, drop their imperialistic argument, and obey the court.

Hence it follows that imperialism is a bogus issue, because it is not one that can be settled by the people at the ballot box. It is a question for the judicial branch of the government, not for the legislative nor the executive. The election of Mr. Bryan would do nothing whatever to influence the decision that the courts will give. Imperialism is, therefore, no more an issue before the people than is any other judicial question now pending in the supreme court of the United States.

But let us remark that Bryanism, while it is not before the supreme court, is a menace and a threat against the supreme court and the powers conferred upon it by the constitution of the United States.

"Mr. Davis makes his facts as he goes along, an indispensable accomplishment of an anti-imperialist," is the cute comment of the New York Sun upon Webster Davis' latest mare's nest. It is his statement that the Chinese exclusion act has been suspended so far as the Philippines are concerned, and that thousands of Chinese laborers have been coming to California and the East.

THE "IMMEDIATE" ISSUE.

It is but a little over six weeks until the national election. The campaign has run along very quietly, and it has not been until recently that the industrial and business worlds have realized that the one issue of supreme importance to them, and to the vast class of wage-workers, in this struggle is the same as it was four years ago—the question of an honest dollar.

When Bryan and free silver were buried under an avalanche of sound-money votes four years ago it was hard to believe that the money issue would ever again come up in the same form. The largest popular majority ever recorded in a Presidential year was rolled up against free silver. Yet the issue is again to the front, though veiled by the trumpery cry of "imperialism"—which every intelligent man knows to be simply a bogie intended to frighten voters.

This campaign has not had the usual effect of checking business, because it has been hard for men of affairs to realize that there is really danger to our financial system from the free silverites. They rate the American voter as an intelligent person, and can not understand how it is possible for the farmers, the workingmen, and the tens of thousands whose salary or wage depends on the continuance of the conditions which have brought our present prosperity, to deliberately vote against their own best interests, and those of the nation at large.

But though the busines world has been slow to realize the imminence of the danger, it is at last aroused to the unwelcome fact. The enemy who was so signally defeated in 1896 is to be defeated against this year, or the country will be face to face with a President who can and will order government obligations paid in silver, and thus drive a large portion of our currency to a dollar whose value will be simply that of the bullion in a silver dollar—about 48 cents.

The whole country is therefore waiting. Business, investment and enterprise are being held in abeyance until the people give their verdict at the polls. The question to be decided is whether the gold standard shall be maintained or overthrown on November 6. All the gabble about other issues is simply misleading bosh. Every man who has intelligence enough to properly mark his ballot knows that there is no danger of an empire in this country; that there is no danger of "militarism;" that the Democratic party has no real remedy for trust evils except that of the Republicans—a constitutional amendment giving power to Congress to control these monopolies.

The nearer election day comes, the clearer becomes the fact that the money question is the only issue. Bryan may talk of "paramount" issues, but they are mere expedients to mislead voters. The silver danger is immediate; it is real; and the American people should not be mislead theron by any specious arguments of the notorious Nebraska demagogue.

NO POLITICS IN THE STRIKE.

Political agitators will do well to keep hands off the big coal strike. Of course, Democrats are trying to turn it to advantage as showing there is nothing in the Republican cry of prosperity, but all politicians will discover that no party advantage can be gained by carrying the strike into politics.

Conditions entirely foreign to politics must be changed and adjusted. A better feeling must exist between owners, operators and miners. Well grounded grievances must be met. And yet all differences are of a nature that should readily succumb to reason. But by all means let politicians keep hands off, for they are sure to make the muddle worse if they are permitted to mix in it.

BRYAN'S MISSTATEMENT.

At Carthage, Mo., last Monday, Mr. Bryan in a speech had the audacity to declare that the reason why American money is being invested in foreign securities is because there is no longer the opportunity to invest money in this country.

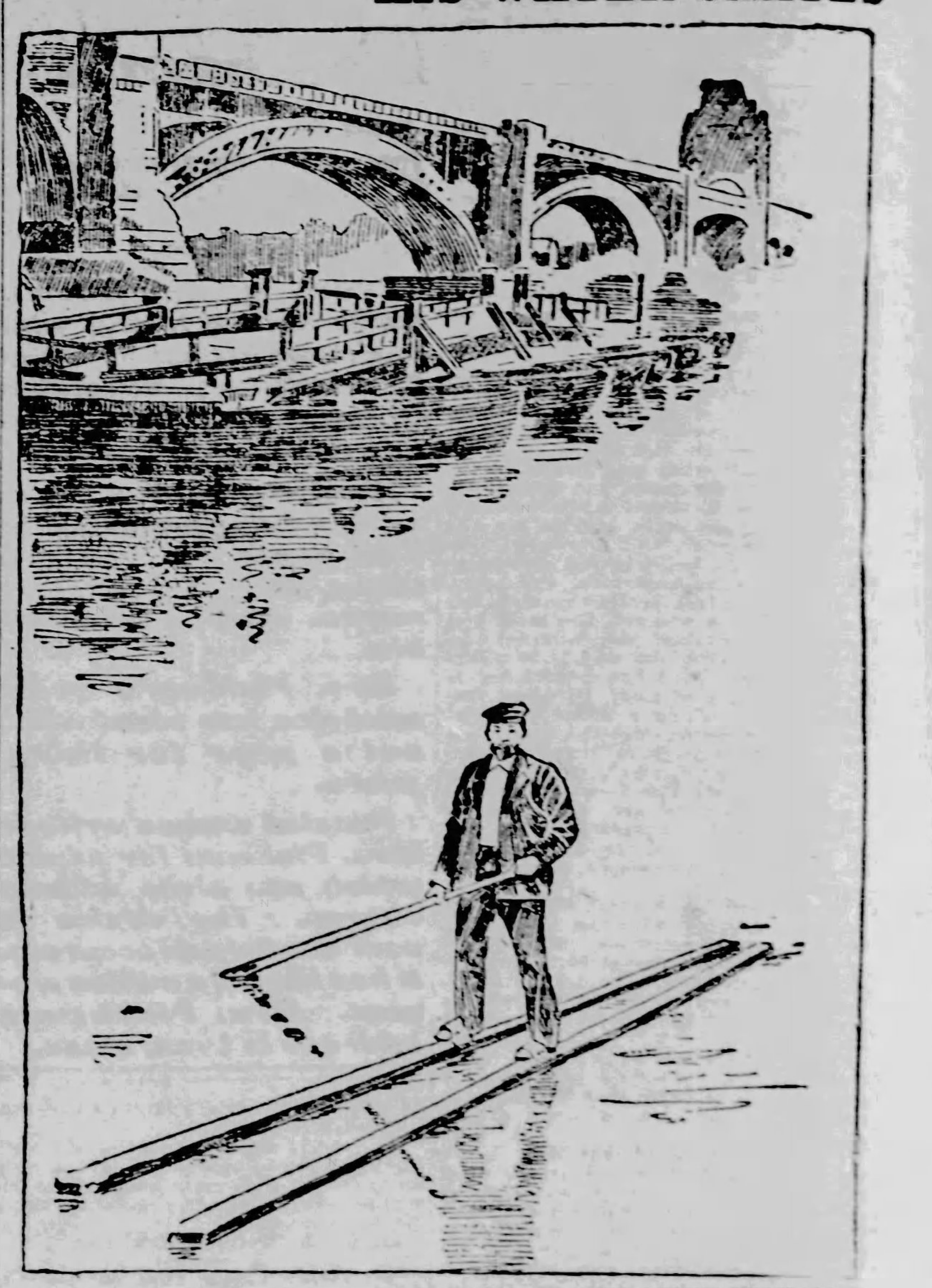
What do you think of a sane man making such a statement, and expecting to be believed?

This has become a creditor nation. Money is plentiful and cheap. Men are not paying 10 and 12 per cent. interest as they did some years ago. It can now be had for 5 and 6 per cent. Money is cheaper here than it is abroad, and for that reason it is being invested in foreign securities. It is cheaper so far as its earning capacity is concerned, and yet every dollar is worth 100 cents.

Mr. Bryan is wise if he refrains from mentioning this feature of American finance. It knocks his free silver props into smithereens, and calls attention to Mr. Bryan's frantic calamity howl of four years ago when he assured the country and the world that unless this government would accept the plan of coining free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 financial ruin would result.

Mr. Bryan has been such a poor prophet that it would seem he would be slow in even advancing an opinion.

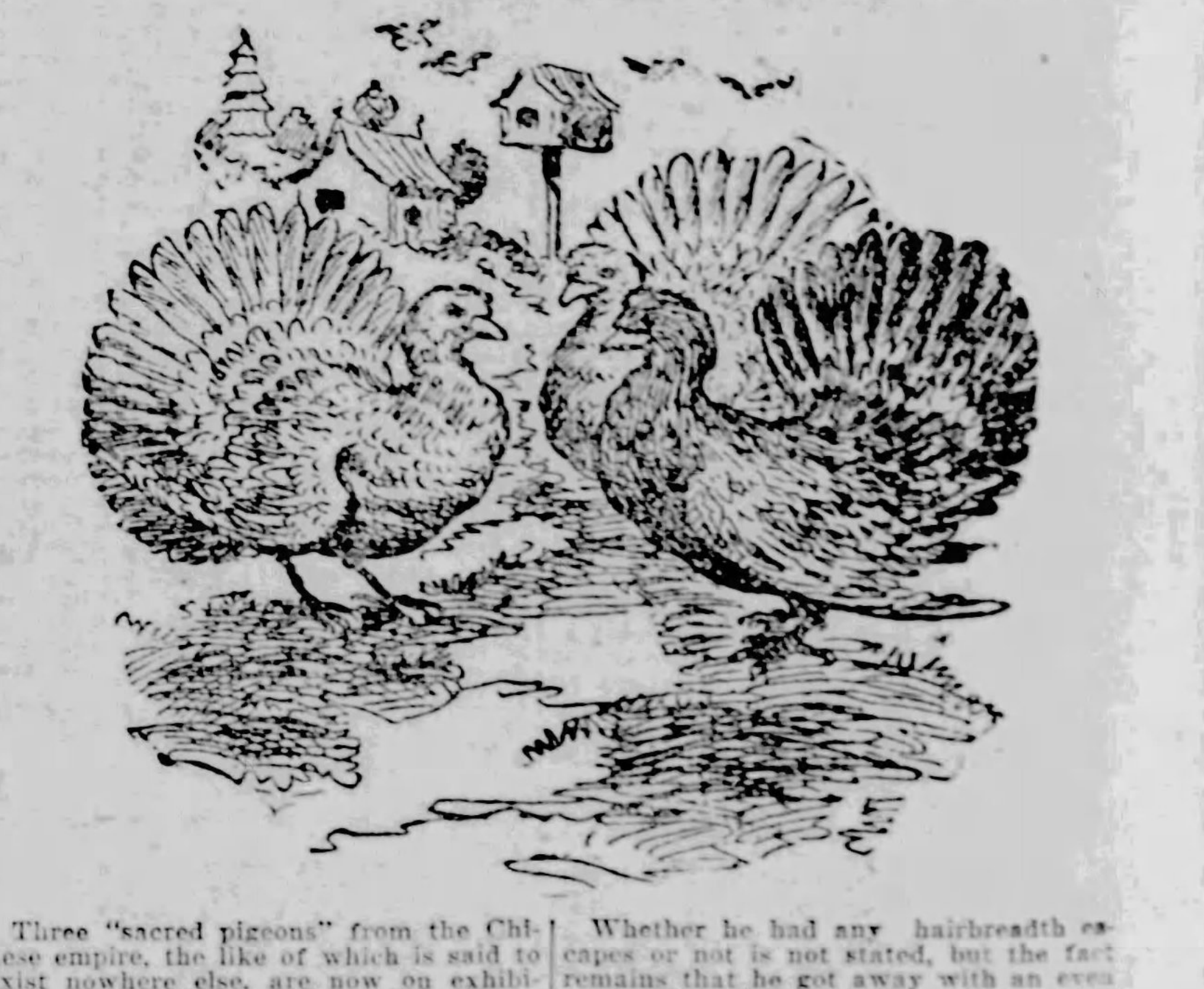
CAPT. GROSSMANN ON HIS WATER SKATES



THIS MAN FINDS IT EASY TO MOVE OVER ANY QUIET STREAM.

Capt. Grossmann, a German sailor, is the inventor of a pair of shoes for walking on water. He recently gave an exhibition on the Rhine at Worms near the new and imposing bridge across the stream named. The shoes are made of tin, weigh 22 pounds each, and together are capable of sustaining a weight of more than 220 pounds. They are about thirteen feet long and are provided with three-hinged metallic flukes, which admit of easy movement forward, but retard movement backward in the water. Capt. Grossmann uses a paddle to assist him in his watery promenade and finds it especially useful in turning. It is said he has saved twenty lives by the use of these shoes.

ROYAL SACRED PIGEONS STOLEN FROM CHINA



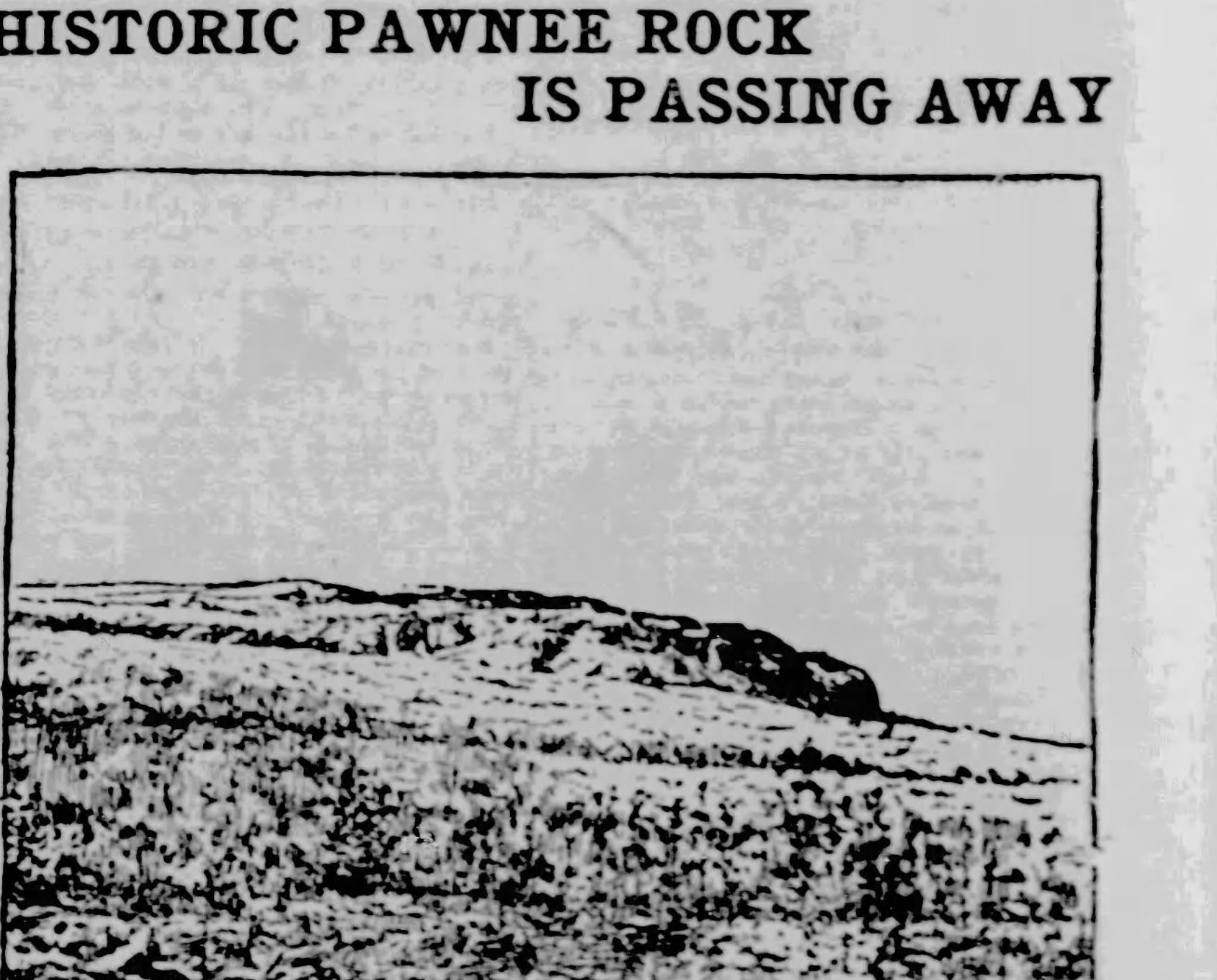
Three "sacred pigeons" from the Chinese empire, the like of which is said to exist nowhere else, are now on exhibition at the court house at Minneapolis. The way in which they came to be there includes the story of the nerve of a United States sailor, who deliberately carried out a plan to relieve the royal household in the forbidden city of a few of its feathered treasures.

This sailor, Thomas Cook by name, of the United States navy, now aboard his ship in Chinese waters, didn't believe that the beautiful pigeons were any more "sacred" than any other rare and handsome bird of plumage. Anyway, he wanted a few of them as souvenirs, and so he obtained the good will of a pretty Chinese girl, who promised to help him to get them. He was told that it was almost certain death to make such a venture, but one night this young and irreverent American dressed himself as a native, and, aided by the girl, stole within the sacred walls of the city and confiscated twelve of the "sacred" pigeons.

Whether he had any hairbreadth escapes or not is not stated, but the fact remains that he got away with an even dozen, and shipped them to his brother, Charles Cook, of Red Wing, Minn., nine out of the twelve arriving in good order. Mr. Cook, in turn, shipped three of his prizes to his friend, John Turner, of Minneapolis, and there they are, a show all in themselves, enhanced by the history of their little romance from across the sea.

In shape they resemble the fantail pigeon. As they nip along in their dainty walk, their heads and the center tail feather meet. Their bills are white, and they are all over of brilliant coloring, one being carmine pink, another golden, and the third royal purple. They shine like satin, and when the wings are spread they show shadings something wonderful. Whether they are the real thing or whether they are a counterfeit by which the royal family fools the common people, is left for the contemplation of the reader.

HISTORIC PAWNEE ROCK IS PASSING AWAY



Nine miles northeast of Larned, Kan., is a low, disintegrating pile of sandstone, which is all that is now left of the once imposing Rock.

This rock, which received its name from the tribe of Indians known as the Pawnees, has an interesting history—a history acquired during the time when this part of the country was a wild and dreary desert, inhabited only by the Indians and herds of roaming buffalo.

On this rock have been waged many bloody conflicts between the Indians and travelers of the famous Sante Fe trail, and also between the different tribes of plains Indians. Surrounded by vast prairies, with the trail running along its base, it afforded a good hiding place and battle ground for the savages.

In its primitive state Pawnee Rock rose to a considerable height and from its summit a beautiful panorama spread before the lover of nature, and even now, from its reduced height, can be seen for miles a widespread landscape. Comparatively little remains to be seen of that once imposing promontory of the Kansas "desert," for the hand of man has done more in twenty years to efface it from the earth than the elements in centuries of time. The material obtained from the destruction of this landmark of the early days is used in the construction of dwellings, bridges, etc., by the inhabitants in the fertile valleys surrounding this spot.

Publishers' Column.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT PORTRAITS.

Our portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt are handsome lithograph crayon work, size 18x23 inches, on heavy plate paper. We furnish them at the following very low prices:

Single portraits	15c
Per pair	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and one portrait	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and two portraits	40c

Write for terms to agents. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen tables knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS,

READ THE OFFER:

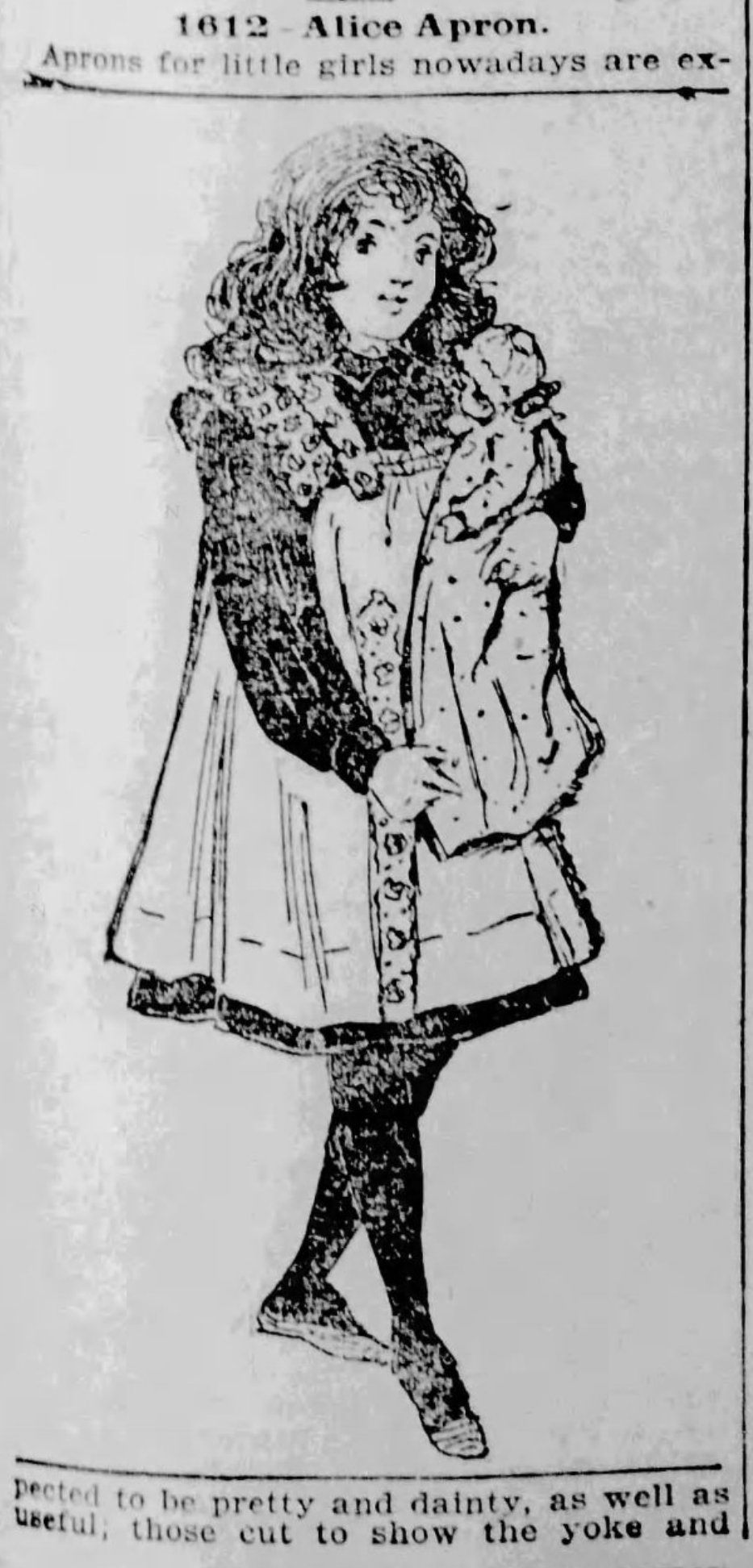
These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1612—Alice Apron.

Aprons for little girls nowadays are expected to be pretty and dainty, as well as useful; those cut to show the yoke and sleeves having the appearance of a frock worn with guimpe are the most popular. The Alice for girls of 4, 6, 8 and 10 is cut full, and gaged front and back from arm to arm. A strap of the insertion runs over the shoulders; the sleeve caps are frills of embroidery. The front is also trimmed with two bands of insertion, running up from the hem.

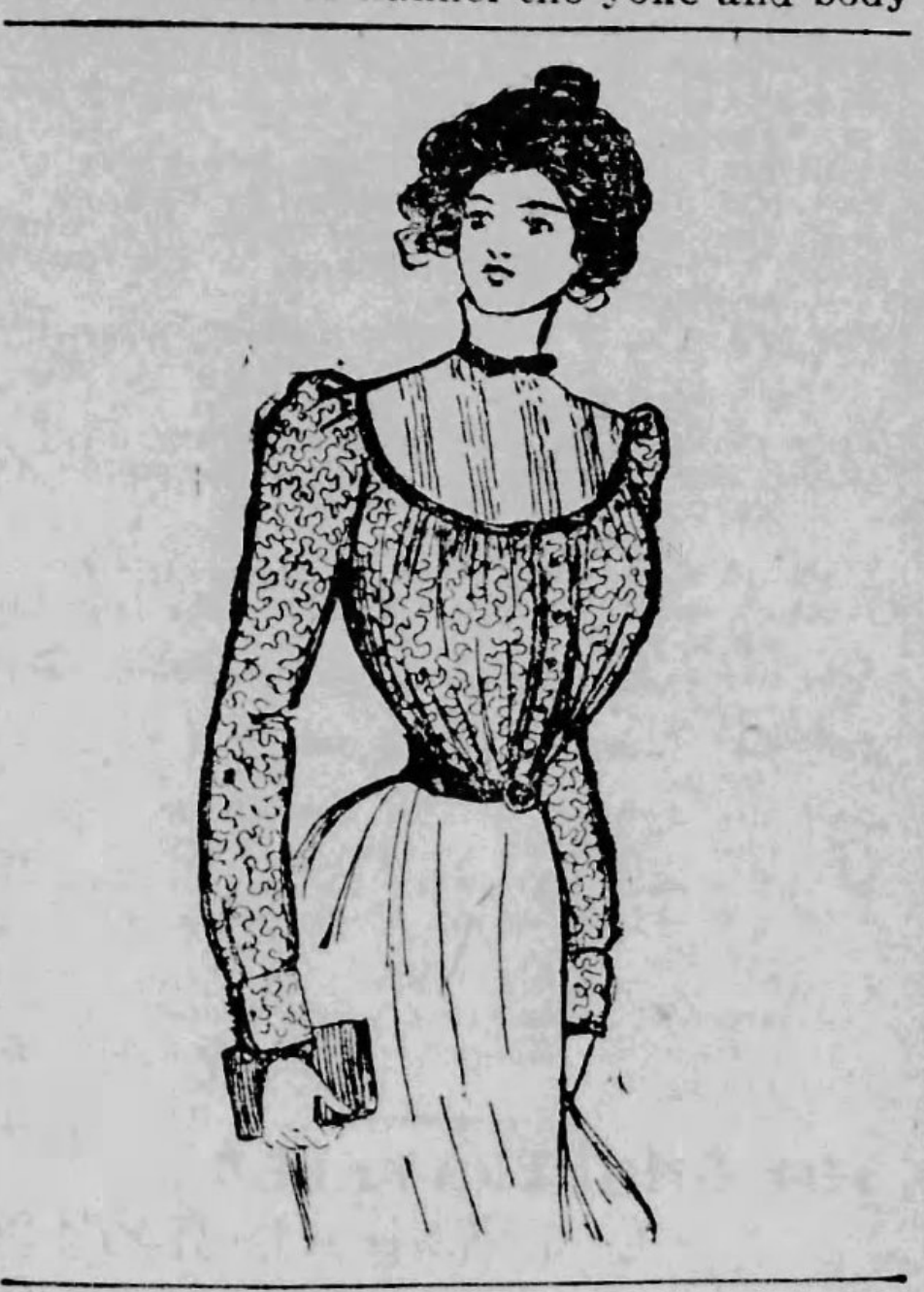
A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.



1687—Anson Shirt Waist.

Some of the most attractive of the fall shirt waists are made after the model suggested in the Anson. There is a deep round yoke front and back, with the body of the waist full both at the yoke and belt. If made of flannel the yoke and body are of the same material, with yoke embroidered in tiny white silk figures; if of silk, the body is plain and the yoke has a figured design. The regulation shirt waist sleeve with a rounded cuff is used. This design is made over a fitted lining.

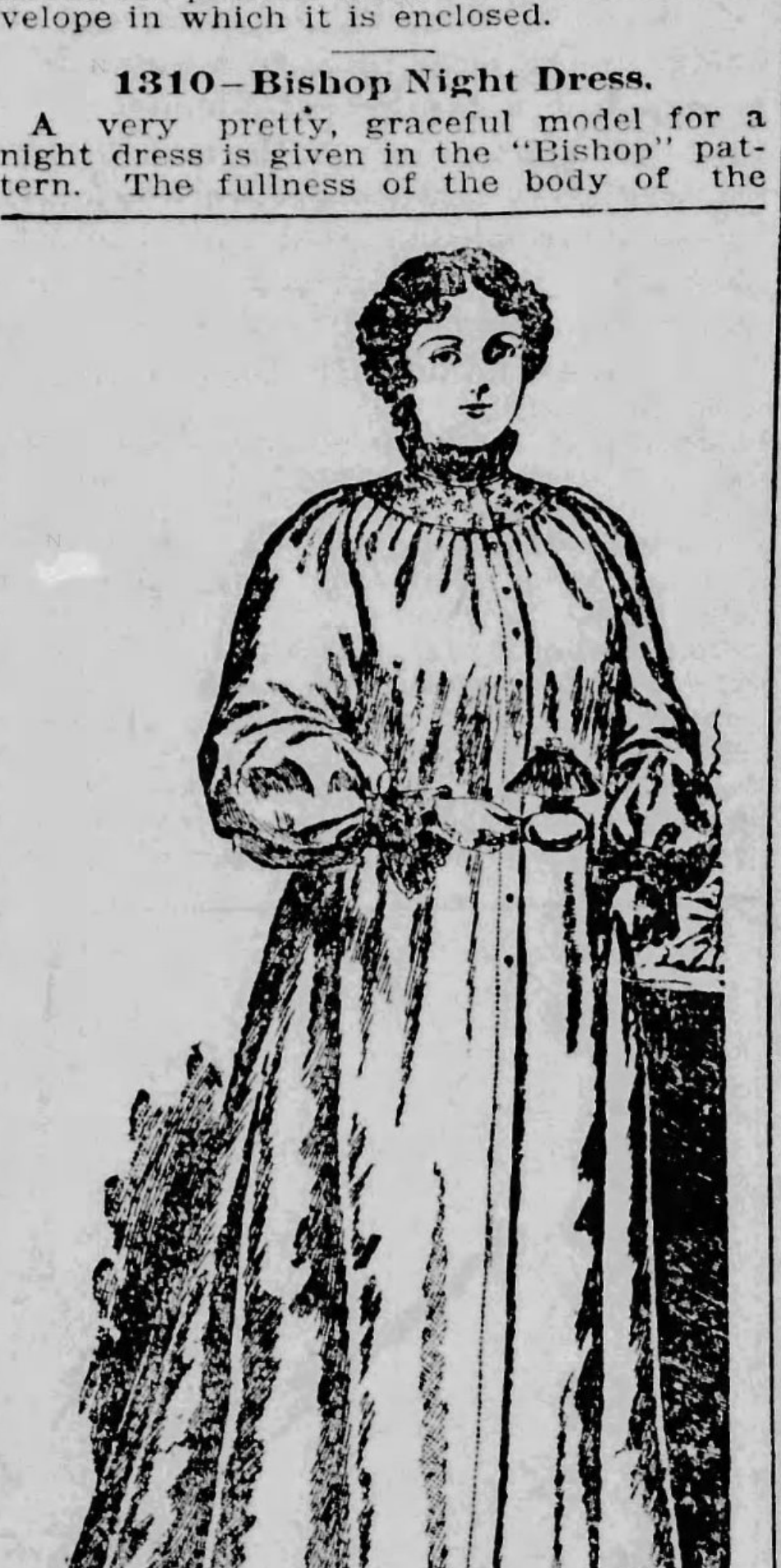
A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.



1310—Bishop Night Dress.

A very pretty, graceful model for a night dress is given in the "Bishop" pattern. The fullness of the body of the gown is set on a narrow, circular yoke, with only a two-inch wide band of embroidery fitted on the shoulders. The sleeves are cut to reach this band or yoke and lay in full folds over the shoulders. This pattern is especially useful and appropriate for a lounging robe, in either flannel or lawn.

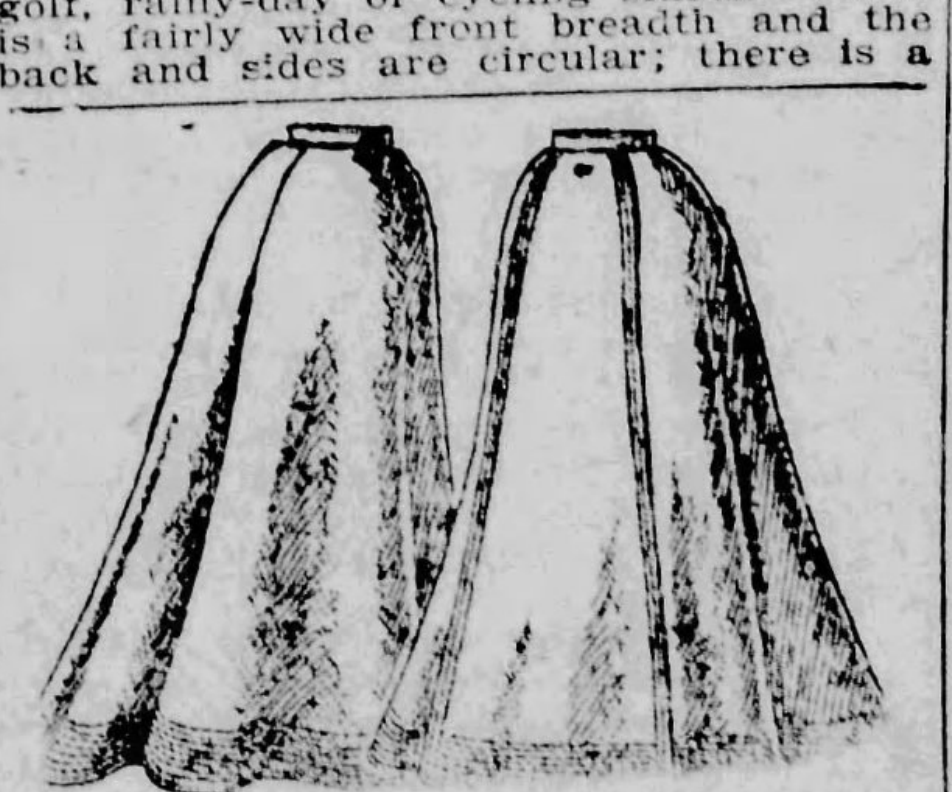
A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.



DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

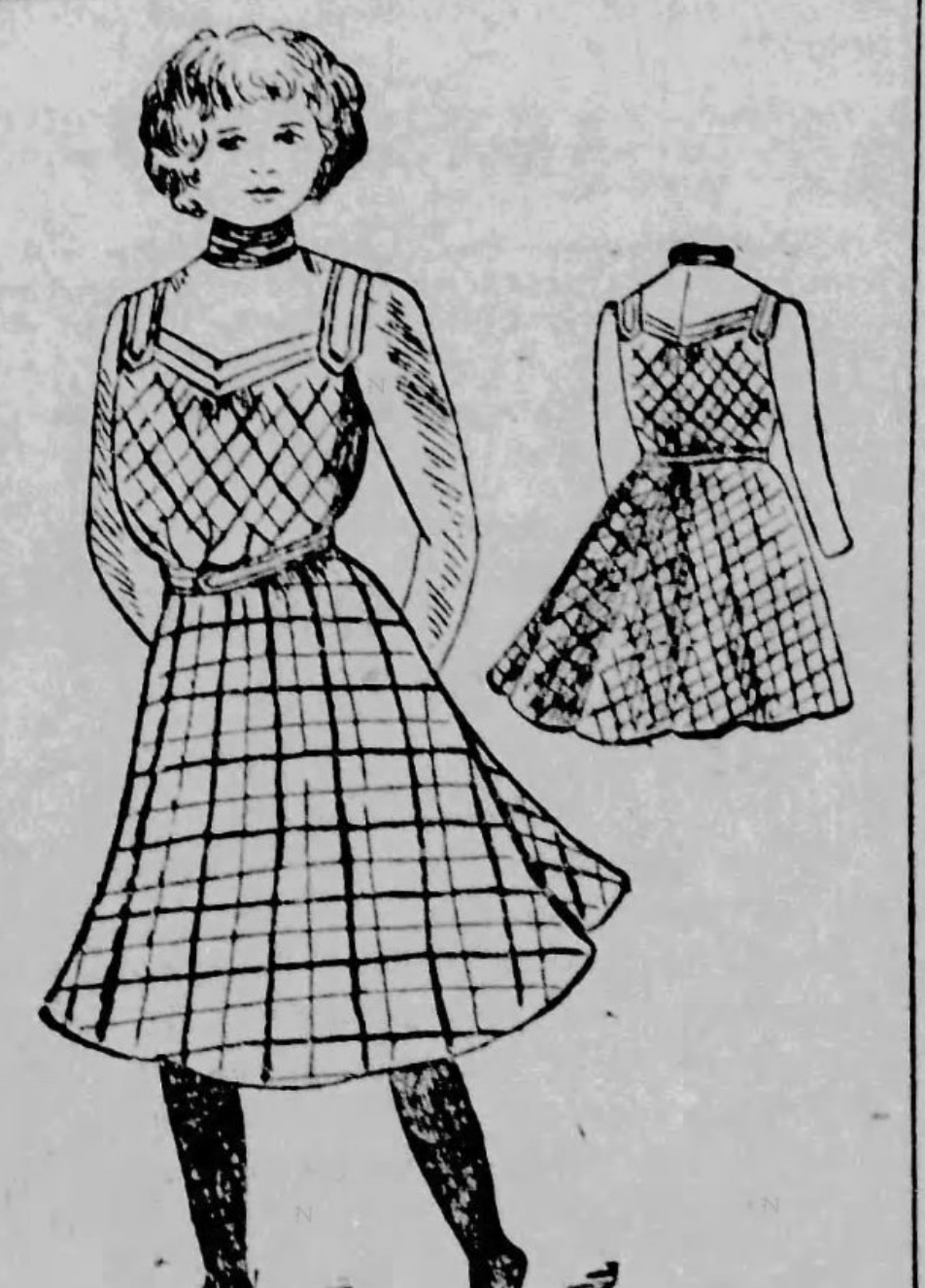
1701—McGregor Shirt.

This skirt is one of the most fashionable golf, rainy-day or cycling skirts. There is a fairly wide front breadth and the back and sides are circular; there is a bias seam down the back and a slight fullness at the belt that is laid in an invisible plait. The bottom of the skirt and the front seams are finished with stiching. Double faced or single tweeds, cheviots and serges are the preferred materials.



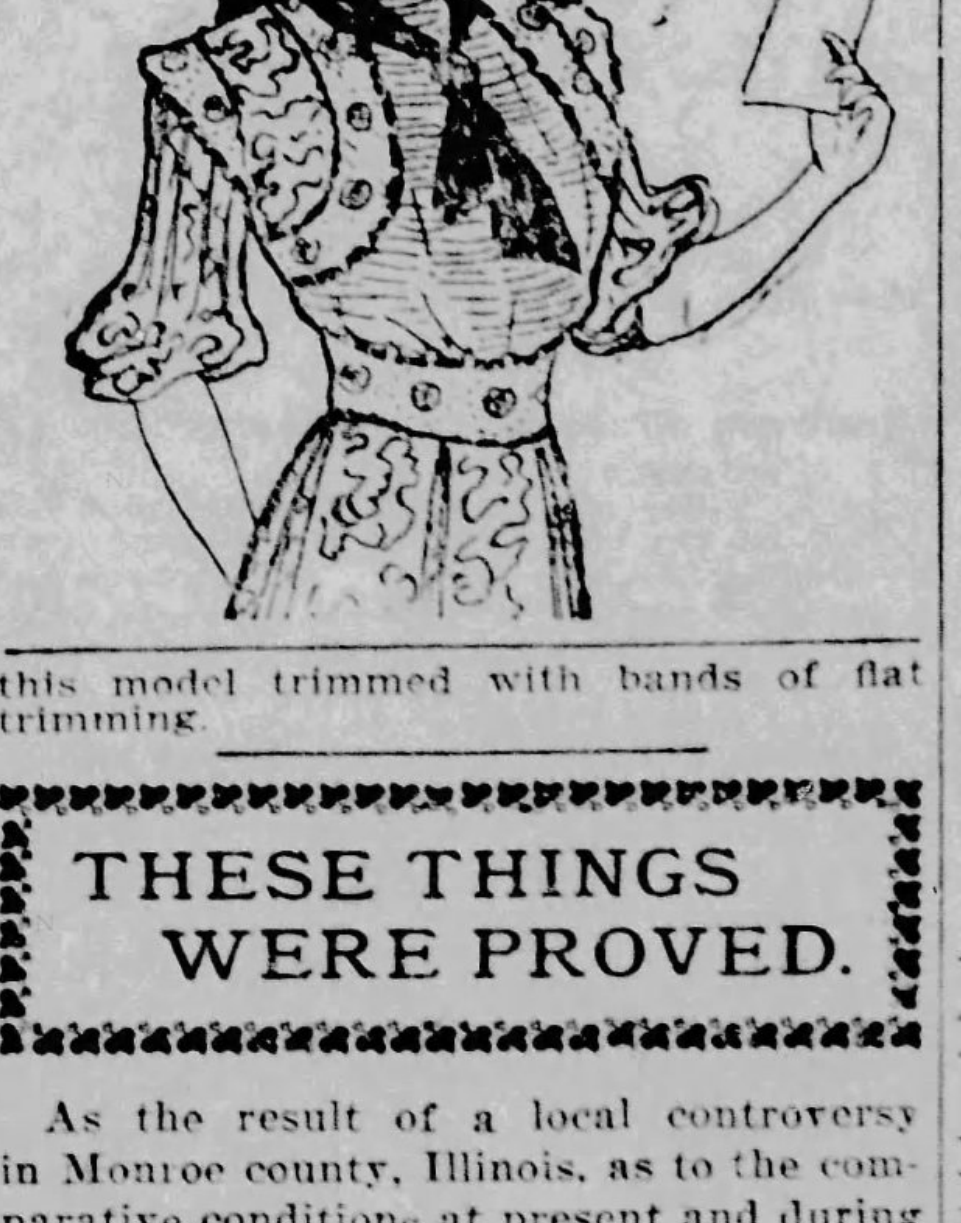
1888—Gertie Frock.

For school or more dressy wear this design will be found quite desirable. There is a pointed yoke, and the lower part of the waist is quite full front and back, a style well suited to the slender girl. The lining is fitted with the usual seams and the two-piece sleeve is snug and long. The skirt is in circle shape, with a little fullness in the back. Silk, woolen or cotton fabrics will be found desirable for this model, with some contrasting fabric for the yoke and sleeves.

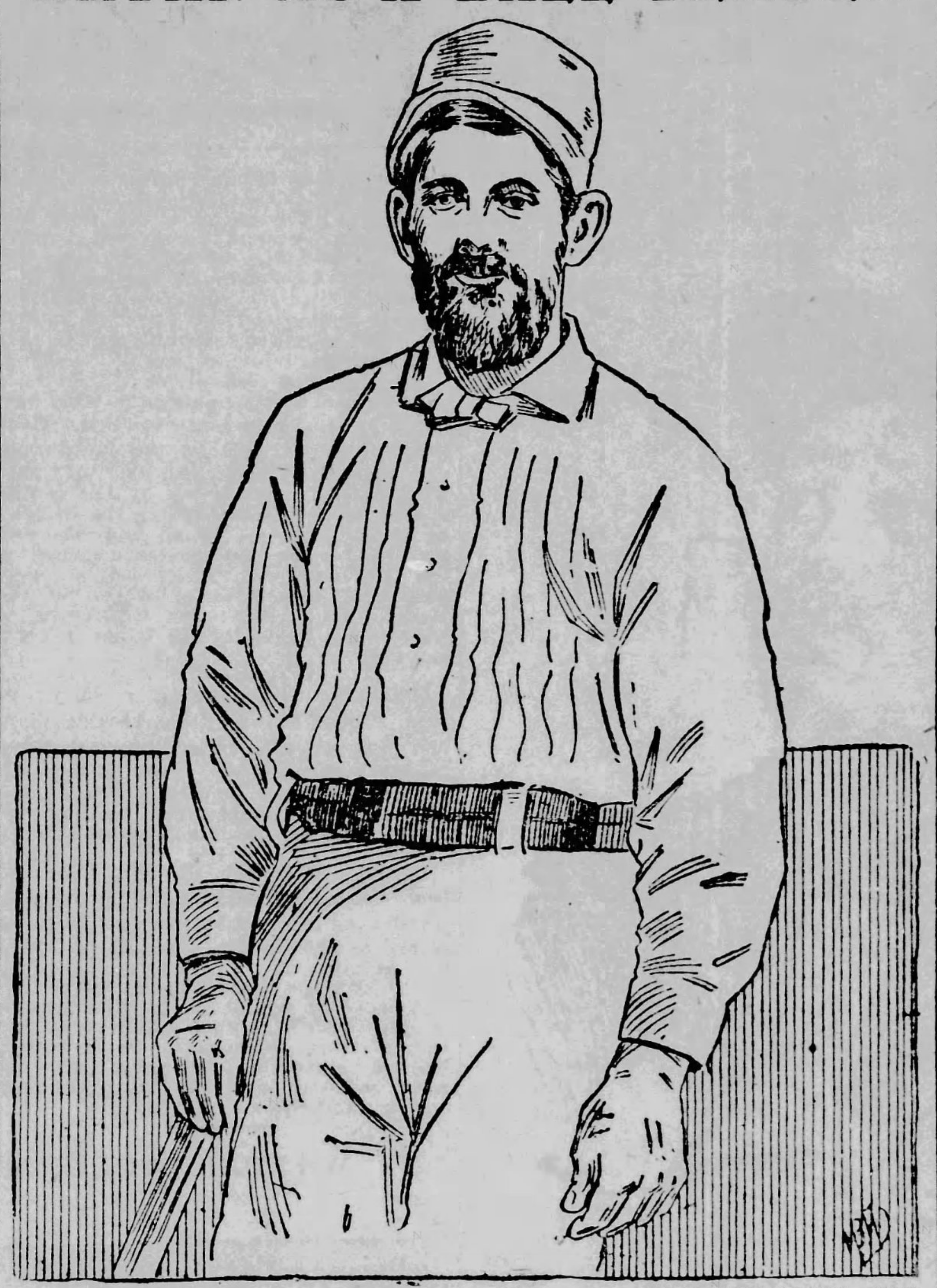


1881—Linden Waist.

A dressy sort of waist for a young girl is here portrayed. It has the jaunty short bolero and the fashionable half sleeve. It is tucked almost to the elbow, the fullness of the tucks forming a puff. The body of the waist is made over a fitted lining and is plain in the back. The front is slightly full at the waist line and a belt and a straight collar complete the waist. Silk, cotton or woolen fabrics are suitable for this model trimmed with bands of flat trimming.



BRYAN AS A BALL PLAYER



AS HE APPEARED IN A GAME PLAYED AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL, IN 1884.

Few people are aware that among the many accomplishments of Colonel William J. Bryan may be numbered that of ball playing. As a school boy he was fond of the game, and at college he was a member of the club formed by his classmates, and it is said by those who knew him then that he played an excellent game. Later in life—in the '80's—when he began the practice of law at Jacksonville, Ill., he participated in a game, and at its close he and his associates were photographed. A copy of this photograph has recently been unearthed by John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock association, of Denver, who was one of the group. This photograph was discovered while Mr. Springer was removing his household effects, and is faded and begrimed with age. It is encased in an old scrapbook containing press notices of maiden speeches made by Bryan and himself when Illinois was a solid Democratic state and the latter's uncle was a candidate for re-election to Congress. The picture, which is perhaps the only one in existence, had been lost for ten years, and the finding of it recalled to Mr. Springer's memory the existence of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Baseball club of the Morgan county bar, the members of which are now more or less prominent in political and business circles in various parts of the country; particularly Mr. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for the greatest honor in the gift of the American people. The game in which Mr. Bryan took part was played for charity.

The day the picture was taken Mr. Springer recalls that the club of which Bryan was pitcher and himself catcher had been victorious over a team made up of the best players among the town store clerks. He also recalls that victory was pulled out of defeat in the ninth inning by Bryan's home-run hit.

McKINLEY ON THE ISSUES.

Some of the Points Made by the President in His Letter Accepting Republican Renomination for His Office.

"The (Democratic) demand is for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate."

"It is the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue."

"The Republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers."

"Unless something unforeen occurs to reduce our revenue or increase our expenditures, the Congress, at its next session, should reduce taxation very materially."

"We ought to own the ships for our carying trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American shipyards and man them with American sailors."

"Our national policy more imperatively than ever calls for its (isthmian canal) completion and control by this government."

"Conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained."

"For labor a short day is better than a short dollar."

"The pension laws should be justly administered, and will be."

"The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island."

"The power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples."

"With all the exaggerated phrase making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention."

"It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it."

"We should not yield our title while our obligations last."

"We shall not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty."

"Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations, and when they make treaties must keep them."

"The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence."

THESE THINGS WERE PROVED.

As the result of a local controversy in Monroe county, Illinois, as to the comparative conditions at present and during the last Democratic administration, it has been proved:

That one bushel of corn will buy 2 1-2 pounds of coffee, when in 1896 it bought but two-thirds of a pound.

That one bushel of wheat will buy 13 yards of gingham, while in 1896 it bought but 10 yards.

That one bushel of oats will buy 6 pounds of rolled oats, while in 1896 it bought 2 1-2 pounds.

That 329 bushels of corn will buy a binder, while in 1896 it took 750 bushels.

That 171 bushels of corn will buy a wagon, while in 1896 it took 344 bushels, or that 100 bushels of wheat will buy the same wagon, while in 1896 it took 110 bushels.

That 44 bushels of corn will buy a chilled plow, while in 1896 it took 100 bushels.

That one pound of wool will buy 4 1-2 yards of calico, while in 1896 it bought 2 1-2 yards.

That 9 bushels of corn will buy a keg of nails, and in 1896 it took 10 bushels.

That 3 bushels of corn will buy 12 yards of Lonsdale muslin, for which it took 5 in 1896.

That 55 pounds of wool will buy you a good suit that it took 109 pounds to buy in 1896.

That 13 1-2 pounds of wool will buy a pair of shoes which it took 27 pounds to buy in 1896.

That 38 1-5 bushels of wheat will buy a set of harness that it took 50 bushels to buy in 1896, or that 66 bushels of corn will buy, while it took 155 bushels in 1896; or that 100 bushels of oats will buy, while it took 250 in 1896; or 113 pounds of wool will buy, while it took 227 pounds in 1896.

That everything one has to sell will buy more of the necessaries of life than the same amount would purchase in 1896.

In 1896 the implement man was besieged with offers to trade horses and cows for implements, and now no one ever hears of any such offer being made.

In the face of such undeniable proof of prosperity among the farmers, the 16 to 1, imperialistic and other political vagaries can make little impression.

WHO IS IT?

Who is it raves and rants and roars,
And tears the ground up out of doors,
And makes himself the chief of bores?
Mr. Bryan.

Who was it, seeking Dons to kill,
With all his might and strength and skill,
Before he got half way fell ill?
Col. Bryan.

Who was it said then, "This is rough;
I guess I am not tough enough,"
And quit the army in a huff?
Col. Bryan.

Who was it said, "It must be done;
You must maintain 16 to 1."
And then gave out 'twas said in fun?
Mr. Bryan.

Who is it when November comes
Will tear his hair and gnash his gums,
Amid the roar of fifes and drums?
Mr. Bryan.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

You had another of your "bad spells" this morning, and a real old-fashioned sick headache was its chief symptom.

If you only had taken an Ayer's Pill last night!

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure	Ayer's Comatone

WHY AMERICA WINS TRADE

Utilize Labor and Time-Saving Machinery More Than Other Nations.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The British commercial agent to the United States has been trying to find out how Americans can compete successfully with foreign manufacturers under ordinary conditions of trade that are against the Americans. His conclusion is that the secret lies in the wide-spread use of time and labor-saving machinery. In this branch of industry the agent, E. Seymour Bell, concedes to American ingenuity and shrewdness a superiority over that of the old world.

Great Britain wondered how the United States could capture contracts for bridges and rails in South Africa when the factors of distance, wages and freight are so much in favor of the European competitors. It was especially marveled at that Chicago, so far from the seashore and paying high prices for labor, could secure part of the South African trade. Mr. Bell says it is because the machine tools so materially reduce the labor bill. He says in his report:

"In order to be able to turn out goods at such a rapid rate and in such large quantities, only machine tools of the very latest pattern are used. Every improvement and every invention by which labor may be saved or time reduced is at once taken advantage of. In all the works I have seen in this country the one great object seemed to be to save unnecessary labor wherever possible and to get through the work as expeditiously as possible.

"In one large works which I had an opportunity of visiting I found one man in charge of ten automatic machines, all working at the same time. Some were lathes turning small pieces, others were putting the thread on nuts and bolts. In this one shop there were fifty machine tools working and in charge of only five men.

"It is not an unusual thing to see one man in charge of three or four of the ordinary small lathes. They are placed in such a position as to make it possible.

"Drilling machines with batteries of four or six drills are not uncommon, also machines cutting key ways in eight small axles at one time.

"Consequently, though wages are high, the actual cost per piece is very low on account of one man's being able, thanks to these labor saving machines, to turn out so much work."

"In one works I visited I was assured that ordinary laborers were being employed in place of skilled mechanics to take charge of some of the lathes and drilling machines so as to avoid paying the higher wages of the more skilled men. They found it to answer perfectly, however, because, owing to the perfection in the construction of the machines, the work was automatic. The machines were made sufficiently strong so that an unskilled man might work them without fear of breakages, and the tools were sharpened ready for the man in charge. This was only possible, of course, where the work to be done was not of a complicated nature.

"As a rule the American manufacturerers do not lay themselves out for making a large variety of articles. They prefer to confined themselves to a few specialities, and make large quantities as nearly perfect as possible.

"I had the opportunity of visiting one of the largest agricultural machine establishments where they employ, when in full work, about 8,000 hands. They confine themselves to making grass mowers, hay rakes, reapers, binders and binder twine. Beyond making a few machine tools for their own use and doing their own repairs, the whole force is employed in making these few articles. They consequently turn out large numbers, and, needless to say, the quality of the construction is excellent.

"Labor saving machines and appliances are to be seen everywhere. In the forge, for instance, there was not a hand hammer to be seen. Nothing but tilt hammers worked from pulleys and a few steam hammers for the heaviest pieces were used. The iron was heated in gas and oil furnaces. Electricity was used throughout, not only for lighting but also for driving the machinery. Compressed air was used as an accessory for working the cranes and hoists and also for operating the pneumatic tools for chipping, calking, etc.

"In addition to the tools I have mentioned there were many other instances where the appliances used for the saving of labor were striking. I noticed a machine for punching sixty holes in iron plates at one stroke, another for riveting at one stroke twenty teeth on the knife plates of grass mowers. Cart loads of timber were unloaded in a very few seconds by means of rollers placed lengthwise on the carts, and the pieces of machinery were dipped into paint instead of using brushes.

"To describe all the apparatus I saw would be useless, but perhaps, what I have mentioned will give a fair idea of the many ways by which machinery is turned out quickly and cheaply from American workshops. At the works I have seen malleable iron castings play a very important part. They are largely used in the place of forged iron.

"Machine tools of British manufacture do not seem to be in favor in this country. They are not considered suitable for the work to be done, and are generally dearer than those of native make. There are consequently comparatively few to be seen.

"The designs of some of the American tools are certainly very ingenious, and the work they do is exceedingly accurate. They also appear to run at a greater speed than the English ones."

pany is returning orders for coal un-

MUST PAY DUTY.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The officers of the hospital ship Solace will pay duty on goods they brought over from China after all, but they will make their payments in the shape of fines equal to the customs duties. Captain Winslow, in behalf of his subordinates, has made this agreement with the revenue officers who followed the vessel to the Mare Island navy yard. The goods consist of 135 packages of silks, China ware and other articles. The Solace brought over twenty Chinese without certificates, who will not be permitted to land.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Judge Taft and His Co-Workers Make Report of Progress.

Washington, Sept. 20.—On August 17, Secretary Root cabled the Philippine commission for a report of its operations to date. Following is the dispatch and the reply of the commission cabled on August 21:

"To the Philippine Commission, Manila:

"The President wishes you to report by cable the views of the commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry, business and revenue conditions prevailing, progress of opportunity for education, disposition of the people towards the United States, what improvement in this particular, the present extent of the insurrection, how much of the archipelago is tranquil, how much is still in disturbed state, probable continuance of guerrilla warfare and influences operating to prolong it, how it can best be brought to a close, conditions and requirements of civil government.

"ROOT, Secretary of War."

Following is the reply of the commission:

Commission's Report.

"Manila, Aug. 21, 1900.

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"Replying to dispatch the commission reports: It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into the conditions prevailing. The mass of the people has an aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in the 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement, furthered by the abuses of the insurgents, affirms that a large number of the people long for peace, and are willing to accept a government under the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or have become ladrones. Nearly all prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken the oath of allegiance.

"The policy of leniency culminating in amnesty had a marked effect to induce surrenders until the defining of the political issues in the United States, reported here in full, gave hope to the insurgent officers still in arms of a changed policy and stayed the surrenders to await the result of the elections. Disturbance in parts of the island, kept up and avowed by insurgent proclamation and orders to influence election, do not show an unfriendly attitude of the majority of the people of those provinces where they occur, but only the activity of the small insurgent bodies in the mountain fastnesses whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambush of small American squads, or to collect contributions or recruit from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder and plunder.

"The difficulty of detection enables the insurgents to maintain a surveillance over the people even in some garrisoned towns. Uncertainty as to the future policy of the United States and the defenselessness of the people without arms largely prevent them aiding Americans in suppressing outrages. Despite these difficulties, the maintenance of status quo makes for more peaceful conditions.

Free From Insurgents.

"All Northern Luzon, except in Neuvaecija and Bulacan, are substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting, and are asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, have not been molested for five months. In excepted provinces and parts of the province of Southern Luzon, insurrecto bands dodge from one mountain refuge to another and give occasional trouble. The Tagalogs, alone active in leading guerilla warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte, and parts of Panay, which maintain themselves by the method described.

"In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Visayan islands, little disturbance exist, and civil government is eagerly awaited. Near Cagayan, in Mindanao, the old Tagalog penal settlement, a considerable force of ladrones makes the neighboring country dangerous, and disturbance exists at Surigao, but in the south of this large, sparsely settled island, at Zamboanga, Cottabatto, and other points, the country is tranquil. Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of the islands have created unsettled conditions, and the unguarded American or foreigner, traveling ordinary trails far from garrisons and attracting cupidity, runs the risk of violence, even in the pacified provinces. A native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered they will be efficient forces for the maintenance of order, and will permit an early material reduction of United States troops.

"It is conceded by all but men in arms, and it is implied in their declaration, that if the election confirms the present policy the remnant of the insurrection will disappear within sixty days by the surrender of the leaders and the fading out of the rank and file. The ladrones, in part a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but they can be suppressed by measures. The existing insurrecto organization is now maintained with greatest difficulty for purpose stated. The effort is made to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but hitherto it has been without result.

"A change of policy by turning the islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property secular and religious—most insecure, banish by fear of cruel proscription a considerable body of conservative Filipinos, who have aided the Americans in the well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and will reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under the Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be a factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify the active intervention of our government or some other.

"Business interrupted by war is much improved as peace extends, but the investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce the high price of lumber. The cultivation of rice in some provinces is retarded by the loss of draft cattle through disease and war. Meat is now fifteen cents a pound. The customs collections for the last quarter were 50 per cent. greater than ever in Spanish history, and the August collections show a further increase. The total revenue for the same period was one-third greater than any quarter under Spain, though the Cedula tax, chief source of Spanish revenue, has been practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created a surplus fund of six million dollars, Mexican, which should be expended in much-needed public works, notably, improvement of Manila harbor, the condition of which, with the consequent delay and expense in landing goods, is a greater embargo on business than the many prohibitory tariff rates inherited from Spain and still operative. With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the orient. Spanish revenue laws, throwing burden of taxation on the poor, give the wealthy comparative immunity. The tariff now prevents importations from America of canned goods, machinery, and other necessities. The Spanish inland revenues were chiefly derived from poll tax, tax on small business, fishing license, and the like, but no land tax. We are formulating laws remedying these evils, and are confident that by judicious customs laws, reasonable ad valorem land tax, and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in the average American state will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce a revenue sufficient to pay the expenses of an efficient government, including militia and constabulary.

"Calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies, and English teachers are greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to the popular demand. Native children show an aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices, and between different tribes will be English. The creation of a central government within eighteen months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution, are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education, and political enlightenment.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.
"DEAN C. WORCESTER.
"LUKE E. WRIGHT.
"HENRY C. IDE.
"BERNARD MOSES."

HANG ON.

Coffee Topers as Bad as Others.

"A friend of our family who lived with us a short time was a great coffee drinker and a continual sufferer with dyspepsia. He admitted that coffee disagreed with him, but you know how the coffee drinker will hold onto his coffee, even if he knows it causes dyspepsia.

"One day he said to me that Postum Food Coffee had been recommended and suggested that he would like very much to try it. I secured a package and made it strictly according to directions. He was delighted with the new beverage, as was every one of our family. He became very fond of it and in a short time his dyspepsia disappeared. He continued using the Postum and in about three months gained twelve pounds.

"My husband is a practising physician and regards Postum as the healthiest of all beverages. He never drinks coffee, but is very fond of Postum. In fact, all of our family are, and we never think of drinking coffee any more." Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Waterford, Va.

GIVES STRENGTH AND VIGOR

30 DAYS FREE

Marvelous Nerve Force Imparted by a New and Startling Discovery—Every Weak, Nervous, or Enfeebled Man Should Give It a Test.

Will Be Sent Free on Thirty Days Trial so All May Experience the Wonderful Sensation of Restored Vigor—Without Cost.

A well-known professor has made the fortunate discovery that what has heretofore been known as impotency or lost manhood is due to paralysis of the nerves. As it requires a vigorous condition of the nerves to control the muscles, the professor has found a wonderful power that instantly awakens the nerves and thus restores complete muscular strength. He says: The marvelous power exerted by recent additions and improvements to my electric belt and appliances induces me to send it on 30 days' free trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that the wearer will gladly pay the small price asked after the 30 days' trial.

To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my new Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force, and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undevelopment and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now, but wear it for 30 days and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you on trial.

PROF. A. CHRYSTAL.

Do not fail to write at once to Prof. A. Chrystal, 1530 Post Office Block, Marshall, Mich., as he is anxious to have every man wear his new and marvelous belt and suspensory for 30 days and try it fully before spending a cent for it. Remember, after giving the belt a trial, if you are not perfectly satisfied returned it to us, it costs you nothing to try it.

Write to-day before you forget it.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

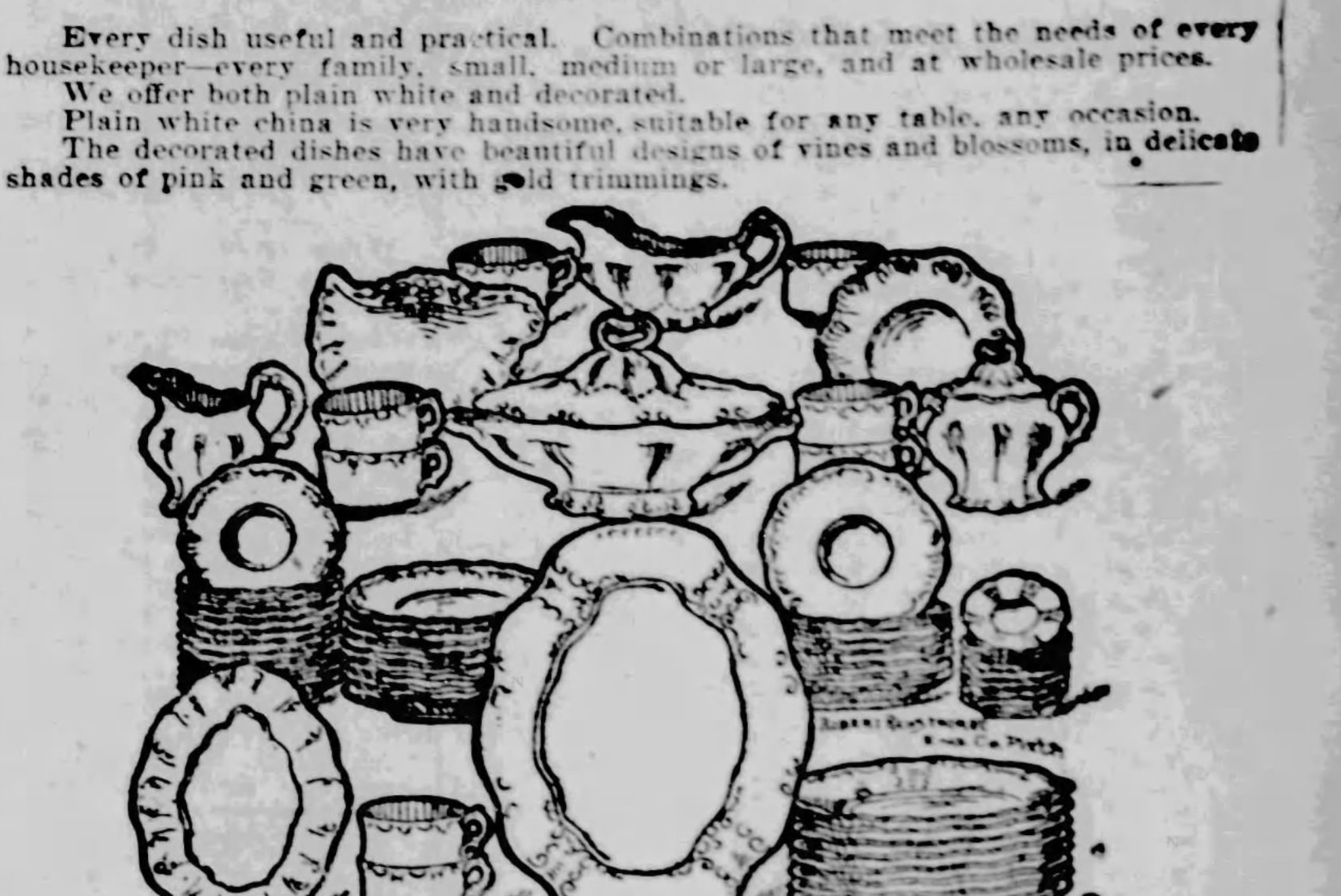
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

The decorated dishes have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:

Plain White	$3.25
Decorated	4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 piecs), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:

Plain White	$3.80
Decorated	5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:

Plain White	$5.50
Decorated	7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

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To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
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THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

RACINE HOSIERY

AGENTS WANTED to represent the famous RACINE HOSIERY. Sold direct to the consumer. We are manufacturers of the famous RACINE FEET, new feet for old hosiery; one of the best selling agents' novelties put out in years. Sample pair ten cents. Write for terms.
H. S. BLAKE & CO., Dept. 4, Racine Wis.

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A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty, never fails to restore the organs to full natural strength and vigor. The doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt, giving the various ingredients to be used, so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to John P. [illegible], M. D., 48 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., requesting the free recipe as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

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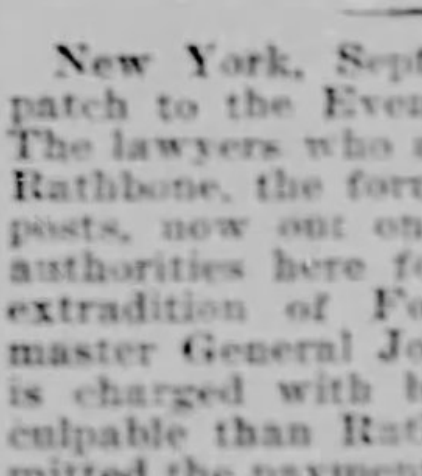
My MONTHLY REGULATOR is the only one that is harmless and cannot fail. Box FREE. MRS. B. ROWAN, B 230 Milwaukee, Wis.



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RATHBONE AGAIN.

New York, Sept. 22.—A Havana dispatch to the Evening Post to-day says: The lawyers who are defending Estes G. Rathbone, the former director general of posts, now out on bail, have asked the authorities here for the indictment and extradition of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Joseph L. Bristow. He is charged with being technically more culpable than Rathbone because he permitted the payment of the salaries of Mr. Rathbone's coachman, footman and gardener out of the Cuban treasury until the end of May, after asking that Rathbone be prosecuted for this offense. This is taken here as a sign that Rathbone will fight the administration to the bitter end.

DO WHAT YOU FEEL YOU SHOULD

If you've any task to do,
Let me whisper, friend, to you,
Do it.
If you've anything to say,
True and needed, yea or nay,
Say it.
If you've anything to love,
As a blessing from above,
Love it.
If you've anything to give,
That another's joy may live,
Give it.
If some hollow creed you doubt,
Though the whole world hoot and shout,
Doubt it.
If you've any joy to hold,
Near your heart, lest it grow cold,
Hold it.
If you've any grief to meet,
At a loving Father's feet,
Meet it.
If you know what torch to light,
Guiding others in the night,
Light it.
—Success.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

The Cozy Corner.

There is a great deal of good, solid sense in this letter from Lizzie Clarke Hardy, and several practical lessons may be learned, especially in her suggestion that "idle" waiting is not profitable:

I have found that there are many good gifts, and much happiness for those who are willing to toil and strive and wait; that "all things come to those who wait," but not to those who wait in idleness. The waiting must be full of toil, and quite as much happiness comes with the striving and watching for the opportunity, as with success. I have come to believe that work is one of life's greatest blessings, as it often lifts us out of ourselves and above our troubles, and that disappointment and sorrow are sent to broaden, strengthen and develop our spiritual natures, and that

"God never would send the darkness,
If he thought we could bear the light,
But we would not walk by his guiding hand,
If the way was always bright."

I have learned that it is best to squeeze all the pleasure we can out of the little, every day happenings, to do all the little deeds of kindness, and to say all the helpful and encouraging words possible, knowing that we shall not pass this way again. I have learned the lesson of burden bearing, and of the world's ingratitude and unkindness, but I have also learned to turn down the leaf over all such sad and sorrowful lessons. Perhaps the very next page taught me so much unselfish love and unexpected kindness that I

"Smiled to think God's greatness flows around our incompleteness,
Round our restlessness, his rest."

I have learned not to worry, and that was about the hardest lesson of all. Time was when I went to bed at night, not to sleep but to count my worries. One day the scales fell from my eyes, and I saw that I was missing about all that makes life worth living through worry, and that I must begin a reformation or prepare to leave the earth at no distant day. So from sheer force of will I quit worrying and now I "count my marcies," as Aunt Dinah says, and snap my fingers at worry.

I believe that every woman stamps her own individuality upon the home and home life, and that she can make home as lovely and sweet and congenial as she will, or barren, cold and desolate. With me, home has always come first. If it had been otherwise, I might have accomplished more in other directions; but I do not regret that I have given of my best to my home. The highest and truest happiness of life is found in a pleasant and congenial home, and home-making is not the work of a day or a year, but of a lifetime.

With one more lesson, the best I have learned, I send you greeting and good-bye:

"Just to leave in his dear hand
The little things:
All we cannot understand,
All that stings;
Just to let him take the care,
Sorely pressing,
Finding all we let him bear
Turned to blessing.
This is all, and yet the way
Marked by him who loves thee best,
Secret of a happy day,
Secret of his promised rest."

"J. H. S." gives some general advice on the subject of matrimony for the benefit of any "Prospective Bridegroom:"

Love is the great essential for a happy marriage. Money is a very convenient adjunct, but should not be considered of the first importance, for a few hundred dollars is enough to begin housekeeping with, if both are economically inclined.

The "Prospective Bridegroom" who wrote to The Blade for advice speaks of the superstitious ideas of his fiancee. Nearly every one has some such weakness. There are those who think that the moon has a great influence in all family affairs and who will not cut the children's hair unless this planet is in a favorable mood, and a great many of our most successful farmers time the planting of their crops by the moon's phases. No one is any the worse for these things, and the "dearest girl" will think less and less of her superstitions as time passes and she has other interests to fill her thoughts, and by the time she thinks of marrying her second husband she will not be so particular about the day, if that will be any comfort to this "bridegroom."

If both parties have good health, a reasonable amount of common sense, enough money to begin life without getting in debt, and courage enough to keep out, there need be no hesitancy on the part of either about marrying on any day in the year.

"Lil" sends these suggestions to young mothers:

I want to tell the young mothers of the Cozy Corner of some simple remedies that have been of great help to me in raising my three boys. The best cough syrup I have ever used is made by putting one teaspoonful of paregoric in a cupful of water and adding as much white sugar as the water will dissolve. Dose, a teaspoonful after each paroxysm of coughing.

One tablespoonful of powdered rhubarb, one-half as much baking soda and one cupful of sugar in two-thirds of a pint of water, place on the back of a stove and let it just simmer for an hour. Add a few drops of peppermint to flavor it, bottle it and use for either diarrhoea or constipation, giving in teaspoonful doses every hour, until a good movement of the bowels is produced. This will relieve all trouble when the tongue is coated and the child is feverish, with pain in the head, back or limbs. I have carried my children safely through the measles and all of the ills of childhood by using this simple remedy and can safely recommend it to others.

"May L." sends a bit of poetry which shows that babies are the same in Oregon, as in the East. She calls it:

GOING TO THE SHOW.

Little Margery with her dollie
'Neath the spreading apple trees,
Has her brows drawn down "a finking,"
And her spoken thoughts are these:

"Mama has been very tross,
And, I think, wivout just tause;
That's what papa always says,
And my papa knows the laws.

"So I dess I'll run away,
And go up the road to town,
I'm most sure I can get there,
If I does not turn around."

Off she trots, a favored dolly
Tightly held by one limp arm,
And she talks aloud to Polly,
As she leaves her father's farm.

"Now mama can rock the tradle,
And we'll go and see the show,
Long time since I saw the last one,
New one's there by now I know.

"Elkifunts and hypotamus
And big birds; I know their names,
But I do not tare to say it,
Though we'll see 'em just the same.

"I'm ditten tired and hungry,
Wish I'd brought some cookies 'long;
Dess we'd better rest a little,
While that birdie sings a song.

"There, I see a buggy tummin;
When the man gets here, I'll ask
Is it much far up to town,
And will this mile be the last?

"If he is polite, and asks us
If we'll ride, I fink I'll say,
If you please, for I'm so hungry;
We can go some other day.

"Course I will not go to sleep,
And the wheels I'll surely hear;
I'll lie down and rest a little,
Till the man gets up more near."

Brave resolve, but tired nature
Closes soon the sweet blue eyes,
Naught she hears of horse, or buggy,
And the driver, in surprise,

Leaps and lifts her from the wayside,
"Wake up, daughter, here, hello!"
Half asleep she smiles and murmurs,
"We are going to see the show."

"M. L.:" Write to any large music store for the information you ask for..

"A Subscriber" wishes to know why bread will become "ropey," even when baked for a day or two only, and what can be done to prevent it. He has been told that it is a disease that can only be cured by burning an old shoe in the oven while the bread is baking.

Given good flour and yeast and thorough baking the Blade Cook says will prevent this trouble. Some times the wheat of which the flour is made was not in good condition; or the yeast may have been too old, but very often the bread is not sufficiently baked to destroy all germs which, in growing, ferment and cause the trouble mentioned.

THE COOK.

Now that September has come, the toothsome oyster is again in great demand and the following tested recipes will be acceptable in preparing them for the table.

Broiled Oysters With Mushroom Sauce.

Drain the oysters in a colander. For every twenty-five oysters take one pint of liquor and put it on to boil, carefully removing every bit of scum as it rises. In a frying-pan brown one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour, and the oyster liquor and stir constantly till it boils. Season with salt, pepper and one tablespoonful of mushroom powder. Broil the oysters on a grid-iron and drop them into this sauce and serve on squares of buttered toast.

The mushroom powder comes in small tins at twenty-five cents apiece.

Fricassed Oysters.

Put in a stewpan a pint of drained oysters, add a tablespoonful of hot water, salt and peper, and a dash of cayenne pepper. Boil for about three minutes, shaking the pan to keep from sticking. Strain out the oysters, and add to the liquor a gill of cream. Cook, but do not brown, a tablespoonful each of butter and flour together. Add slowly the oyster liquor and cream; when boiling hot stir in one well-beaten egg, add the oysters, pour the whole over buttered toast and serve.

Egg and Tomato.

A very delicious dish for breakfast can be made of egg and tomato at any season of the year, but is best when tomatoes are ripe in the garden. To 5 eggs take 5 tomatoes. Scoop out the inside of the totamoes and put in a frying-pan, with a little butter, pepper and salt. Cook about ten minutes, stirring carefully at times; add the eggs after they have been just broken together, not beaten, with a silver fork; stir as for scrambled eggs, and serve very hot. The canned tomatoes are almost as good as the fresh tomatoes, especially if of home canning.

Mustard Pickles.

Four green peppers, 2 qts. small cucumbers, 1 qt. string beans, 2 qts. cauliflower and six small onions. Cut in small pieces and let them lie over night in a brine of 1 tablespoonful of salt to 1 qt. of water. Boil together for five minutes, 1 qt. of vinegar, 3 tablespoonsful of mustard, 1 cupful of brown sugar, ½ cupful of flour, 1 ounce of curry powder and ½ ounce of celery salt and pour over the pickles while it is hot.

SOME HINTS FOR BUSY FINGERS

It is possible now-a-days to buy cheap editions of all popular books in paper covers, and May Lonard tells us how we can prepare these so they will be more durable and suitable to be placed on the library shelves:

"For binding paper covered books I have successfully used buckram, or, as it is called in some stores, "collar canvas," which can be obtained in black, cream, buff and grey. Cut a piece of buckram large enough to cover the sides and back of the book, allowing it to project about a sixteenth of an inch all around.

Thread your sewing machine with silk the color you wish your decoration to be, and make three rows of stitching around the entire piece, about one-fourth of an inch from the edge, and the same distance between the rows. Remove the outer leaves of the book and all advertising matter down to the fly leaves; cover these with a coat of glue, or photographer's paste, fold the buckram around the book and place under a heavy weight for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time place it upon a block of wood and with an awl and a hammer, make three holes through the cover, one in the center of the back and one an inch or two from each end.

Through the top hole pass a cord, or piece of baby ribbon from the upper side, then through the center hole, back through the same, leaving a short loop standing up; through the hole at the other end of the book, pass each end through the loop in the center and tie firmly, giving it a touch of paste to keep the bow in place. This sounds a little complicated but you will find that it is quite easy to do.

"Black Beauty" was bound in cream color with stitching of black, a horse in outline, and the title done with a pen and India ink. A "Scarlet Letter" in buff with stitchings and lettering in scarlet; "An Egyptian Princess" had the black cover ornamented with the title, a sketch of the pyramids and the head of the Sphinx done with a fine brush and white paint. A copy of "A Rose in Bloom," that had long since parted with its cover, is lovely in a new dress of cream color with wild roses scattered over it and the title in gold. "Ships That Pass in the Night" is very attractive in a cover of buff with tiny ships in black, done with ink as is the name. These examples will give you an idea which can be adapted to any book. If nothing but the title is placed on the cover, the book will look better and will be more durable when bound with the buckram.

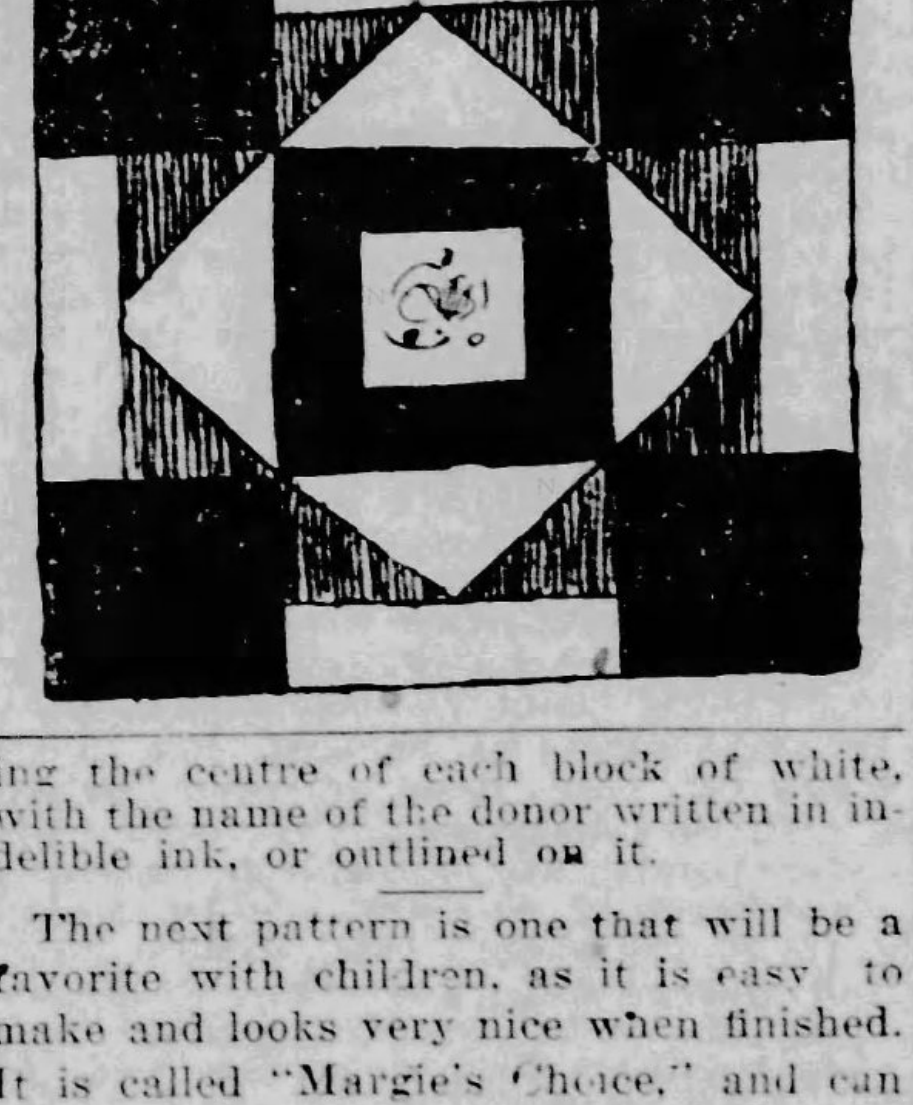
The designs orf patchwork given a short time ago proved to be so satisfactory that requests have been made for others. One lady writes:

It was such a comfort to me to see those patterns for quilts in The Blade, and I wish you would have more of them or of something that an old woman can make. I am so helpless that I can not work about the house, but I can sew a little, and this winter I hope to be able to piece a good many quilts for my daughter and help her in that way. My grandson has spoken for a "Neck-tie" quilt, and has promised that he will try to get some pieces for one if I will make it."

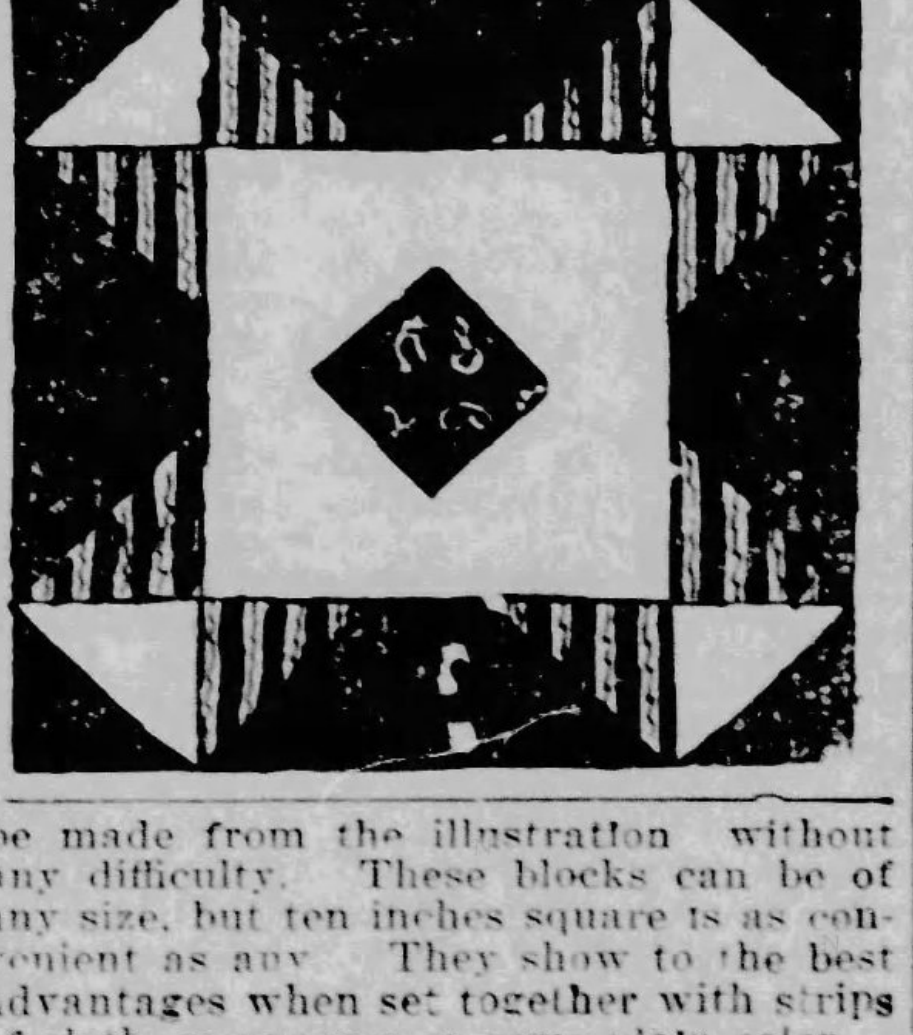
The two designs given this week can be made of silk pieces for either quilts, or cushions, if desired. The first is called the

McKinley Block.

This will be found convenient for using both large and small pieces of cloth and could be made an autograph quilt by having the centre of each block of white, with the name of the donor written in indelible ink, or outlined on it.

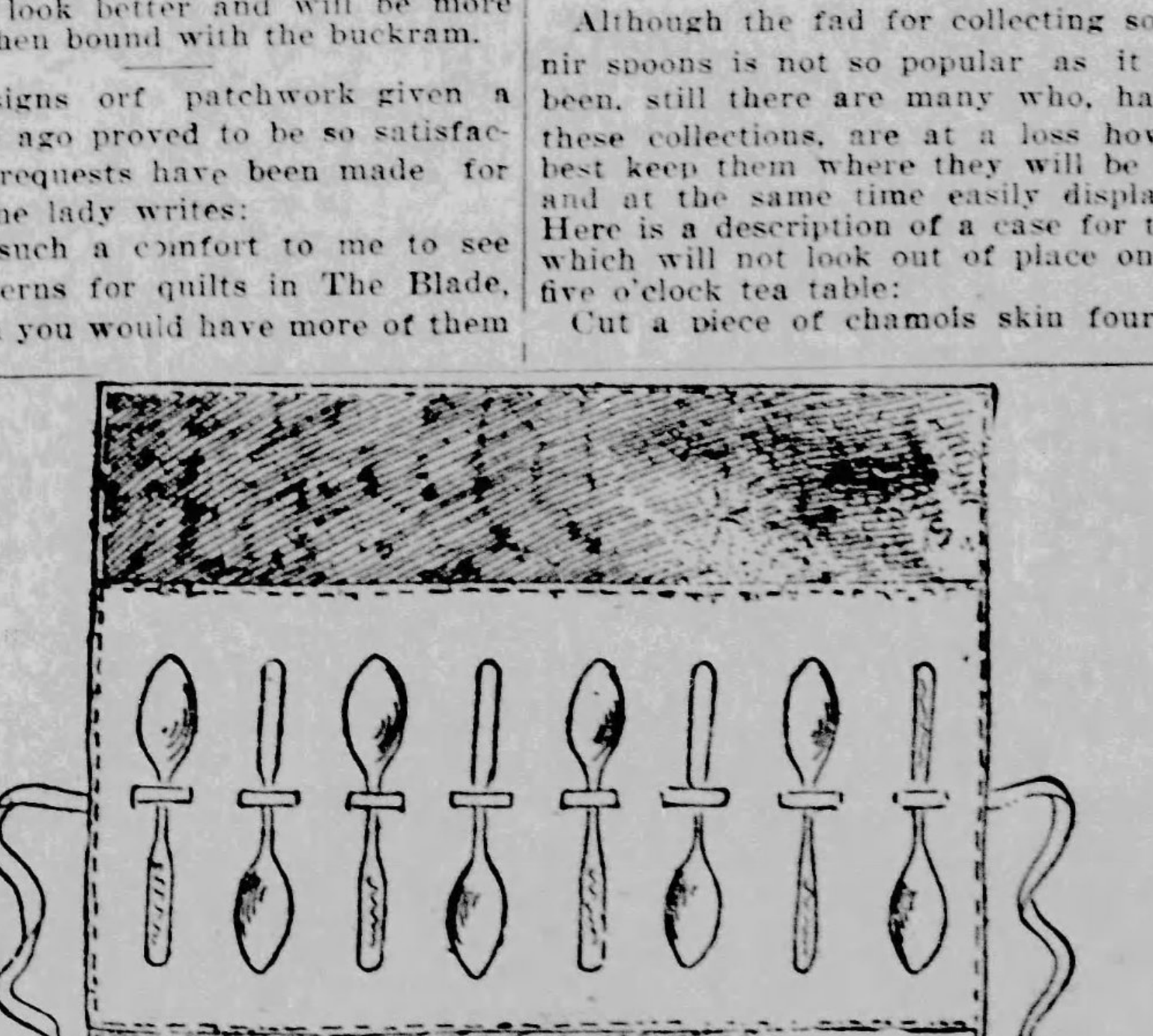


The next pattern is one that will be a favorite with children, as it is easy to make and looks very nice when finished. It is called "Margie's Choice," and can be made from the illustration without any difficulty. These blocks can be of any size, but ten inches square is as convenient as any. They show to the best advantages when set together with strips of cloth, or squares or some plain color.



Although the fad for collecting souvenir spoons is not so popular as it has been, still there are many who, having these collections, are at a loss how to best keep them where they will be safe and at the same time easily displayed. Here is a description of a case for them which will not look out of place on the five o'clock tea table:

Cut a piece of chamois skin fourteen inches long and twelve inches wide. Lay it on a board and with a very sharp knife, cut slips at intervals to allow a narrow ribbon to pass through. Bind the chamois with ribbon of the same color as that woven through these slips, put the spoons through, roll the whole together and tie with a broad ribbon.



LITERARY INDIANA,

Mr. Maurice Thompson, in an article published in The Independent (August 23), points out with considerable enthusiasm the long list of "ladies and gentlemen from Indiana" who have figured in the literary history of the state, which, he says, has always been a leader in literature in the middle west, notwithstanding the preposterous legend linking her name with everything that stands for illiteracy and ill-breeding.

"Hoosier," Mr. Thompson writes, "is a nickname suggesting immense ignorance and ample rusticity, well laden with contempt for 'book-larnin' The word originated, we are told, in early backwoods days. A traveler plodding through the thinly populated wilderness, 80 or 90 years ago, would knock at the door of a cabin. If it was after nightfall, one of the inmates would cautiously approach the door, and, before opening it, call out: 'Who's yer?' (the pioneer pronunciation of 'Who's here?' and it was the universality of this response that gave to Indianians the nickname 'Hoosier,' which has stuck to them ever since, as if glued on."

Vincennes, in Indiana, was the first capital of the great Northwestern territory. There its first laws were drawn up, its first influential church established, and its first college founded. "At New Harmony, the study of American geology was organized. Literature, philosophy and biology had a common nest there. An industrial school, free lectures and a workingmen's library existed there long before the era of common schools. Indeed, New Harmony was a Mecca to which the world's most distinguished investigators in natural science made pilgrimages."

Mr. Thompson gives a long list of literary people who have won recognition strictly on the merits of their work. Among those who have brought honor to the state, either by birth or residence, he mentions: Henry Ward Beecher, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Edward Eggleston, John Hay, Joaquin Miller, James Whitcomb Riley, Lewis Wallace, Charles Major, Booth Tarkington and many others. Whether "Hoosiers have or have not a right to set up as litterateurs," he remarks, "a lusty lot of them have successfully assummed all responsibility." "We Hoosiers, are an amiable set of people," he continues; "we do not harbor jealousies. Therefore, we talk openly and freely. I noticed that when Booth Tarkingson's The Gentleman from Indiana first appeared, we jumped onto it tooth and nail because, forsooth, Mr. Tarkington poked some carricature at Indianians; but we were proud of him, bought his book by the thousands and made merry over its abundant success."

In order to prove his claim to the literary prowess of Indiana, Mr. Thompson draws the following comparison between the Hoosier and the eastern states, which, he protests, is historical and not for invidious criticism:

"Massachusetts was within three years of two centuries old when Bryant wrote Thanatopsis. Indiana was little more than 80 years old when James Whitcomb Riley wrote Old Glory, and scarcely 70 when Will H. Thompson gave to the world his High Tide at Gettysburg. We Hoosiers have developed more rapidly than the Yankees! Ben-Hur came out of Indiana less than a century after Clark captured Vincennes in the howling wilderness. When Knighthood Was in Flower will compare favorably with any romance written by a New Englander within a century after the landing of the Mayflower. * * * We may have said, 'Who's yer?' for 'Who is here?' in the days of leather latch-strings and flint-lock rifles; but even then we ruled the land from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi and from the Ohio to Canada, and were laying the concrete foundation for the center of population and civilization in America! Old Vincennes was but a huddle of cabins around a mission church and a stockade in the year 1800. Now the heart of the nation's life throbs not 50 miles from the beautiful new city.

"Isn't it time to change the definition of 'Hoosier' and remodel the tradition unrighteously tagged thereupon? 'As Indiana goes, so goes the Union,' may yet be as true in literature as in politics! Have you heard of our Western Association of Writers and our Women's clubs? If you haven't, you are slow. Literature is honestly and eagerly studied in Indiana, not by way of a fad, but for the love of it. Education is with us an object rather than a means. We have the best schools in the world—not universities and hoary colleges, indeed—schools for the people; democratic schools, in which our entire population is trained to love books. We create a demand for all sorts of good literary wares. Our rural mail-route wagons are already carrying books, magazines and literary journals to the remotest country homes. We are in the great current, and we are happy. Why shall not a 'Hoosier' be a poet if the Muses pull his hair?"

Owning Books.

You will be surprised to find how many books will come to live on your own shelves if you are not careful what ones you invite, says the editor of St. Nicholas. Every Christmas, every birthday, and many an occasion will be marked by the arrival of a new party until your shelves will be crowded by the welcome and unwelcome guests. Then you will begin to dispose of the least desirable. Young readers have a curious fashion of growing up and outgrowing other things besides shoes and clothing. If you have small brothers and sisters, it is easy to hand books down the line. But if there are no such convenient assistants, it will be well to remember that there are other small children in the world who will be delighted with the "Rollo" books by the time you have graduated from them. Perhaps it would be an excellent plan for all the children of a town to collect the books each of them does not care to keep, and then to consider whether these will not make a good lending library for some of the young readers who have fewer books of their own. The true lover of reading delights to help others to reading. A book lying about unread is a book that for the time is dead.

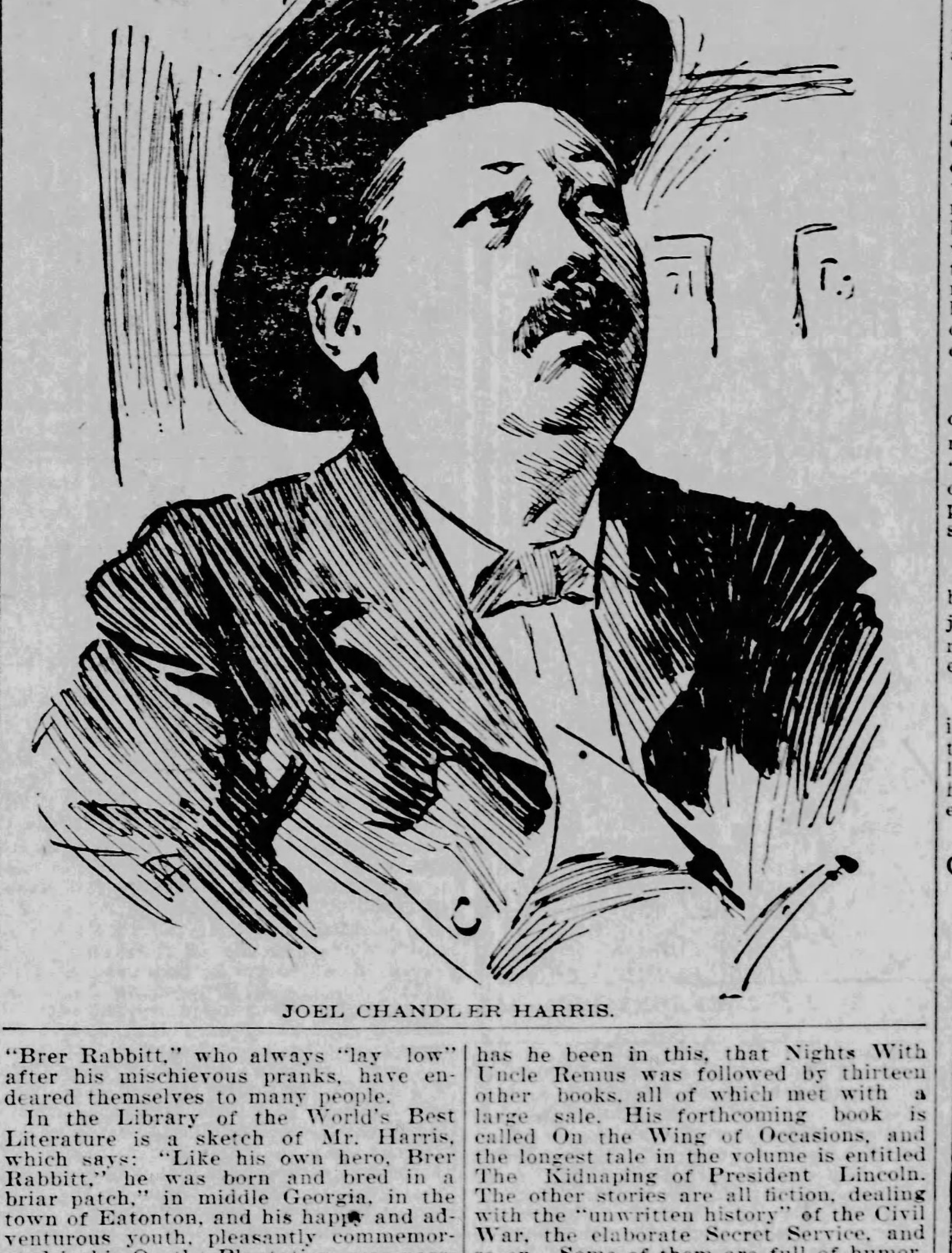
UNCLE REMUS NO LONGER AN EDITOR.

The news has come recently that Joel Chandler Harris, who for twenty-five years has been identified with the Atlanta Constitution, has decided to drop newspaper work and devote himself entirely to literature.

It was in 1880 that the songs and sayings of Uncle Remus first appeared and since that time the "Tar Baby" and "Brer Rabbitt," who always "lay low" after his mischievous pranks, have endeared themselves to many people.

In the Library of the World's Best Literature is a sketch of Mr. Harris, which says: "Like his own hero, Brer Rabbitt," he was born and bred in a briar patch," in middle Georgia, in the town of Eatonton, and his happy and adventurous youth, pleasantly commemorated in his On the Plantation, was passed in the society he has made famous the world over. Uncle Remus, Mink, Sis Tempy, Daddy Jake, were not more real personages to him than "de creeters" they taught him to know and admire. In true American fashion, he passed from the printer's case to the bar, but forsook law for literature—his first love—became a member of the staff and later an editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and the author of many books of which Uncle Remus was the original."

Mr. Harris' province has always been to charm and amuse, and so successful has he been in this, that Nights With Uncle Remus was followed by thirteen other books, all of which met with a large sale. His forthcoming book is called On the Wing of Occasions, and the longest tale in the volume is entitled The Kidnaping of President Lincoln. The other stories are all fiction, dealing with the "unwritten history" of the Civil War, the elaborate Secret Service, and so on. Some of them are full of humor, and Mr. Billy Sanders is a creation in whom the author's individual genius for telling homespun fun has full sway.



JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

BRILLIANTS.

"They haggled a while over the price,

"To every man language is a kind of fossil poetry, until experience makes those dry bones live! Words are mere faded metaphors, pressed like dried flowers in old and musty volumes, until a blow upon our heads, a pang in our hearts, a strain on our nerves, the whisper of a maid, the voice of a little child, turns them into living blossoms of odorous beauty."

"Like millions of his fellow-creatures, he measured life by advancing shadows."

"Nothing is so narrowing, contracting, hardening, as always to be moving in the same groove, with no thought beyond what we immediately see and hear close around us."—Dean Stanley.

struck a bargain and shook hands, the same symbol being used among men to seal a compact of love or hate, virtue or vice."

A CORN HUSKING.

Written for The Blade.

Aside from being in all respects one of the most beautiful months of the year, September is the beginning of what may be called the play-time of the farmer and his family. It is then that the hurry of planting, sowing and reaping is over, and there remains only to gather into barns and cellars the result of their toil during the spring and summer, and to make all things snug and safe for the winter.

During the summer the work has been so pressing and the heat so intense there was neither time nor inclination for recreation of any kind, unless it might be an occasional visit to the circus, but when the cooler days and evenings come, the young people on the farm are ready to combine pleasure with work, and apple-parings and corn-huskings afford good excuses for the neighborhood meetings of both old and young, and seem to be the introduction to quilting-bees, rag-carpet sewing and similar social gatherings later in the season, where many hands make light work.

For a regular corn-husking there is, of course, no place like a farm, but a very good imitation of the genuine article was recently given by a lady who was the fortunate possessor of a suburban home. The invitations were written on the smooth, white, inner husks of the corn, which were cut about four inches long, and read:

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith
At Home
September 5, 1900.
Corn Husking. From 7 till 11.

These were rolled and tied with corn silk and delivered by a messenger lest they should meet with hard usage in Uncle Sam's mailbags.

At the entrance of the grounds, and at intervals along the driveway to the house were jack-o-lanterns fastened to posts concealed by cornstalks. The portico and the barn, where the husking was to be done, were adorned with the same lights, and in addition there were many-colored lanterns suspended from trees all over the spacious grounds.

The guests were received by the hostess in a room festooned with ears of husked corn brightened by an occasional red ear, while from the mantel hung a fringe of corn silk. From here the party adjourned to the barn, where they were met by the host, who, with his welcome, gave to each lady a small, white envelope, and to each gentleman a corn-colored one. These, when opened, were found to contain kernels of corn, corresponding numbers of which decided the partners for the evening.

The large carriage house had been vacated for the occasion, and was decorated with vines wound around every available post and festooned from the ceiling. The "farm" effect was produced by grouping here and there bunches of carrots, beets, squashes, baskets of red apples and white turnips, while hoes, rakes and scythes were fastened securely to the walls. The center of the floor was left clear, except for a few rustic benches, and the un-husked corn was piled around the sides of the room. Just outside, at a safe distance from the barn, a large wood fire was built, which provided means for roasting apples, corn and potatoes.

The signal for beginning the work was given by ringing a large cowbell. Each couple kept account of the number of ears husked by them, and all "red" ones were carefully laid aside by the gentlemen to be redeemed later in the evening by their partners. In an hour the bell was rung again, and prizes awarded to the best workers. These prizes were mats and baskets made of husks, the booby prizes being, for gentlemen, a corncob pipe, and for the ladies, a corncob doll.

Returning to the house, a supper of corn, cooked in every conceivable manner, was served. In addition to these "corn" dishes there were substantial country viands, such as chicken pie, pumpkin pie, doughnuts, pickles, preserves, cookies, cakes and sweet cider.

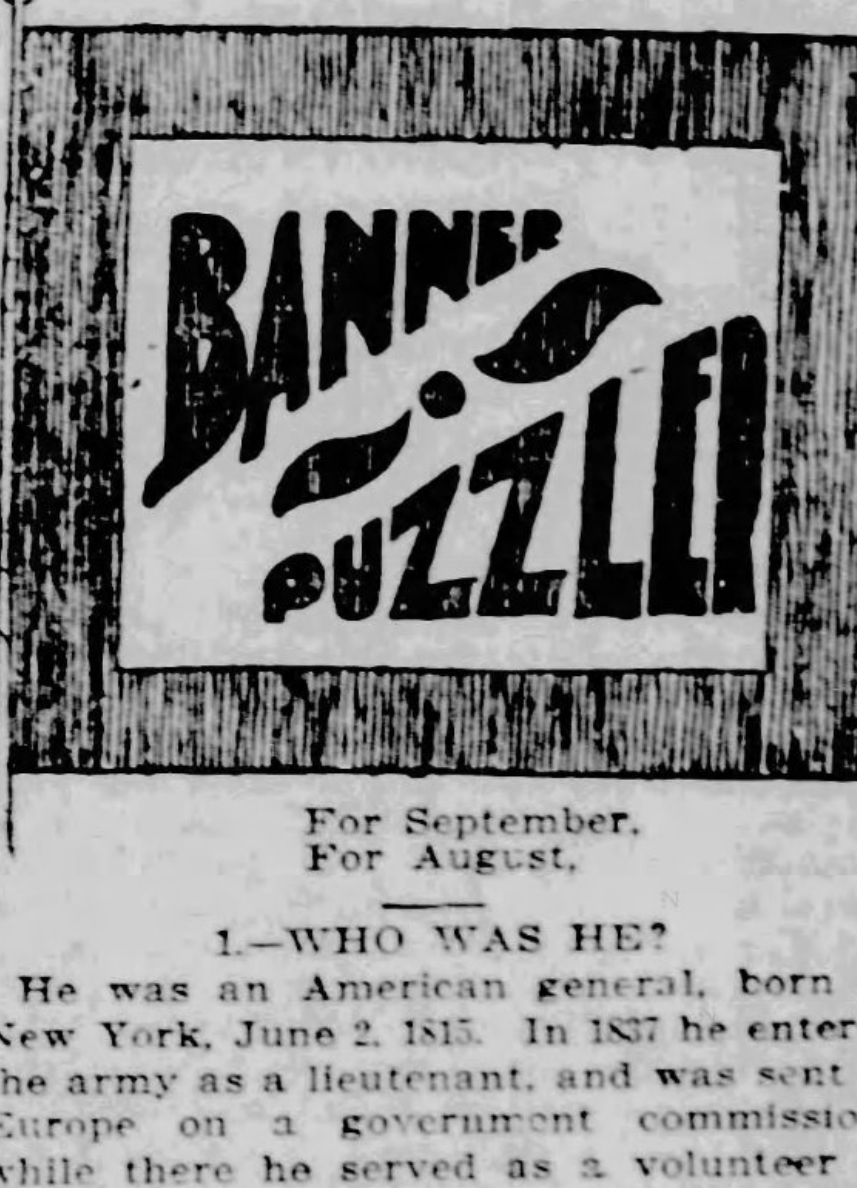
During the supper, the barn floor had been cleared for dancing, which was enjoyed until it was time for the guests to return to their homes, when they departed singing:

"A farmer's life is the life for me."

A word of advice to any who may be invited to such an entertainment, is that they provide themselves with strong, leather gloves, as the corn husks are hard, and will leave unpleasant reminders on unaccustomed hands.

The Youngfolks

OUR WONDER COLUNM.



For September.
For August.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American general, born in New York, June 2, 1815. In 1837 he entered the army as a lieutenant, and was sent to Europe on a government commission; while there he served as a volunteer in the French army in Algeria. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, losing an arm at the storming of the City of Mexico. In 1851 he again went to Europe to pursue military studies, and in 1859 he fought with the French army at Magenta and Solferino, receiving the cross of the Legion of Honor for his bravery. When the civil war broke out he was made a general in the Union army, and distinguished himself at the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Frazier's Farm. During a battle at Chantilly, Va., he rode forward to reconnoiter and was killed, when 47 years old, September 1, 1862.
Blue Eyes.

2.—PEDRO PUZZLE.

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Upper left hand square: 1, the act of seeking; 2, pertaining to the Ulna; 3, knotless; 4, mournfully; 5, cards of three spots. Upper right hand square: 1, fierce, sharp; 2, a fortification; 3, a decree; 4, a tesselated crystal; 5, to go or come in. Center square: 1, stupid animals; 2, beverages; 3, very slow to act; 4, to arm with force; 5, a girl's name (It). Lower left hand square: 1, area; 2, a city in France; 3, the outer covering of certain seeds; 4, the eyelashes; 5, to endeavor. Lower right hand square: 1, rustic; 2, a corporation in Turkey; 3, to resort; 4, to entertain; 5, the household gods of the Romans.
Blue Eyes.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two men bought a conical log of valuable timber 48 feet long, 4 feet in diameter at one end and 2 feet at the other end, each paying equal sums. Where must it be cut in order to divide it equitably between them?
Marley Cranford.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Ew veha tem eth eynem, nad hyte rea suro." A famous September speech.
Anna Conda.

5.—QUERY.

What country was it whose first known inhabitants made wicker boats called Coracles, which were so light that a man could easily carry one upon his head?
Blue Eyes.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The fool doth think he is wise, but the wise man knoweth himself to be a fool."
Blue Eyes.

Answers to Puzzles of September 13

1.—Confucius.

2.—In place of the figures substitute the letter of the alphabet whose number corresponds: A, 1; b, 2; etc., and obtain the names of six of the powers who are united against China's methods of warfare.

3.—Kismet.

4.—Li Hung Chang.

5.—The Tae-Ping revolution was one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of China. The leader, Hung-Sew-Treuen, was a man of humble origin and an unsuccessful candidate for government employment. Some Christian tracts led him to renounce idolatry, and he founded a society of God-worshipers, which in the autumn of 1850 was brought in collision with the imperial authorities, and immediately assumed a political character. Hung persuaded himself and his followers that he had received a divine commission to uproot idolatry, extirpate the Tartar intruders in the country, and establish the new native dynasty of Tae-Ping, or Universal Peace. He assumed the title of Divine Prince, and appointed five chosen leaders on whom he conferred equally high-sounding titles. The rebellion was suppressed in 1865 by imperial troops led by British and American officers.

6.—Confucius wrote:
"He who offends against heaven has no one to whom he can pray."

Chat.

In explanation of to-day's column, the Schoolmistress would say that Blue Eyes sent a full set of puzzles, of which the third and fourth were retained for future use, possibly in the Hallowe'en "trick" list.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., Playne Blayne, Illi Nois, Blue Eyes, and Pauline.

Blue Eyes, you have the Schoolmistress' sincere sympathy in your loss.

Illi Nois, has anyone ever recommended spectacles to cure that chronic headache? It is often the only effective remedy.

C. Austin corrects a statement made by G. W. B. in a recent problem, thus: "He says the hypothenuse from the top of the pole to the ground measures 45 feet, which is an impossibility from the other terms of the problem." How is it, G. W. B.?

W. P. E. writes: "105 degrees in the shade, and no indications of any abatement!"

Pauline, your work is always a comfort to the Schoolmistress, even if it is somewhat "angling."

Playne Blayne, thank you for the solution to Elfa's problem. In case a question concerning it happens to rise, it will be useful.

Remember the Hallowe'en "doings" in the 'cademy, and don't let those M. G. R.'s outdo you.

EXTREMES.

A little girl not long ago,
When the ground was chill and white with snow,
Put on:
A tam-o'-shanter on her head,
A muff, and a pair of mittens red,
A muffler round her chin and throat,
And down to her toes a big, long coat;
For the snow blew here and the snow blew there,
And into her face and into her hair;
But the little girl beneath the cap,
And the muffler, mittens, muff and wrap,
Said: "I dress like this in a big snowstorm,
For when it is cold I want to be warm!"

But now
This same little girl on a summer day,
When the flowers bloom and the fields are gay,
Puts on:
A short white dress with little blue bows,
With her fair pink cheeks like the fair pink rose,
And her curls are tucked on her head with care,
And her dimpled arms and her neck are bare;
And the daisies nod in her daisy chain,
And the roses droop for the want of rain;
But this little girl with the ribbon bows,
And twinkling eyes where the laughter grows,
Says: "I dress like this, and a fan I hold,
For when it is warm I want to be cold!"
—Montrose J. Moses, in September St. Nicholas.

THE BIRD TRAVELER AND HIS HABITS

The note of the first robin of spring falls on the ear with the same sense of awakening life as the odor of the May flower in pine woods, or the shy gleam of the hepatica along the wayside; and the flight of the birds in early autumn is as melancholy a farewell of summer as the fall of the maple leaves. In mid-summer, as well as in mid-winter, we are largely unconscious of the bird-life about us, but when they are taking possession of their new homes or deserting the old ones, birds become suddenly numerous and interesting.

Just why the birds come and go so regularly, at their appointed time, and how they know the way so unerringly are mysteries which no bird lover nor scientist has ever been able to explain. Of the birds that leave us in the autumn, some do not go far, and their habit is not always the same, nor is their instinct unerring. A few years ago the blue birds, that winter as far north as Tennessee, were killed by thousands, when if they had gone to the Gulf coast they would have escaped. The robins usually go far south, but in some winters they have been known to remain in the north in large numbers, living in sheltered places where wild grapes and blackberries and seed pods of weeds are thick and where there may be insects in the pupa state.

Those who come north in the spring and return to the south in the fall, do not travel at random and trust to luck to find a home where provisions are plenty. They have regular routes. Water birds follow the water courses, and the Mississippi river is the highway for ducks and geese and herons and the bittern, the long-legged waders and the little sand pipers.

The insect and seed eating birds follow the crests of the uplands, the perching birds keeping always in sight of trees, and the ground birds flying over open prairie country. As they advance they scatter, so that in the course of a month they are distributed all over the country and each has found it own home or sand dune, in wood or orchard or garden, a meadow or prairie or lake or cliff.

The greater number of these birds migrate to the south in the fall and return in the spring, each one to its own feeding ground. For lack of a better word we call the faculty that leads them so unerringly, instinct. Whatever it is it is something of which human beings are not possessed.

In midsummer, when the birds are silent and are intent only upon the food supply, the insects begin to sing. Seldom in the daytime are they heard, but in August nights when the moon is dark and the trees are still, they set up their strident fairy orchestras. The grass swarms with crickets and grasshoppers, and porch vines and trees with katydids.

The katydids are the cockerels of insect life, and like roosters taking up the challenge from farm to farm and answering each other, so the katydids and katydidn'ts keep up their tireless debates, beginning at twilight and carrying on their discussions far into the night. The "old man of the meadow," or the common field grasshopper, sings in the daytime to Mrs. Grasshopper, a song loud and shrill. For this purpose he has a little drumhead set in each wing which he causes to vibrate. Mrs. Grasshopper has no drums but she has a whole sheaf of swords on her tail which she opens like the blades of a jack-knife to dig holes in the ground for her eggs.

The garden grasshoppers, small brownish-gray creatures, sing to each other and no doubt beguile many a weary rainy day by exchanging opinions of the weather while sitting under a broad leaf, waiting for the clouds to roll by. Their cousin, the locust, literally plays the fiddle, using his hind leg for a bow and a wing which has ribs on it for the strings. In order to do this properly he is compelled to stand on his front legs and rear his body in the air.

The field cricket also plays the fiddle, but uses one wing for the bow and the other for strings. He sings all day, but the house or hearth cricket sings only at night, and like a canary bird is excited to singing by other noises, like the crackling of a fire or the singing of a teakettle. Many a cricket, it is believed, would come and live on our hearths and make cheerful music for us if we were more in the habit of having grate fires.

In Japan singing insects, as well as singing birds, are kept in cages. In Tokio, in the summer time, one may often see tiny cages of bamboo, perforated or woven like basket work, from which come, after nightfall, strange little whistlings and chirpings and clickings. Then the people of the houses, having bathed and dined, come to sit out of doors to enjoy the shrill concert. The most prized of these insects is one unknown to us, called the suzumushi, or insect bell. The sound it makes is like that of a silver bell, and a number of them together make a delightful chime, that often calls forth applause from the listeners. Grasshoppers and crickets are caged, and the Kantan, which sings only at midnight, and the Kanatataki, whose song is like that of a far away striking clock.—The Little Chronicle.

"WHEN THE SWALLOWS HOMEWARD FLY."

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

There is not a very large attendance at our meeting to-day, but Miss Prudence still has faith that her girls and boys will come to her aid in keeping the M. G. R. column of interest, as soon as they can find time to write. At this time when the teachers and scholars are busy in beginning their work for the year, there is not much time for writing letters, but when all are fairly settled down to their regular duties, we shall hear from our friends again. Meantime the Chaperone will accept this advice sent by our faithful friend "Henrietta:"

DON'T WORRY.

Don't worry yourself into a fever
And think you are read to die.
Just keep a firm hand,
And quietly stand,
And the clouds will go sailing by.

'Tis darkest, they say,
At just before day.
So keep up your courage
On life's toilsome way
And try to be calm if you can not be gay.

Though dreary life seems
With clouds heavy and gray,
They may part with bright gleams
Ere the close of the day.
So faint not, nor falter, but trust Him
and pray.

"Golden Rod, Pa." Vacation time has come and gone and we are, the most of us, back to our work. I wonder how many of the M. G. R.'s had as pleasant a time this summer as I did? I visited in a quiet little town on the Ohio river and intended to do a great deal of reading and writing, as well as resting, but alas for my resolve, pleasant friends and their plans claimed most of the time, and writing was put aside till some convenient occasion.

I thought I should surely write some words of encouragement for our column, for I am sure we all enjoy it and do our part simply because we have been busy, or have not realized that we have been negligent.

I have enjoyed the poem studies very much. I think they have been the means of inducing us to read with more attention, and to strive to find the thought of the author more than we do in a casual reading, and that must be of help to us which awakens a desire to study.

The book reviews that some one suggested would be excellent if it were not that a few of us would be able to procure the new books, and we can learn so much from Miss Bouton's weekly reviews.

While all may not be equally gifted in expressing their thoughts on paper, we can surely tell what we think of a poem in our way, which is all that is required. I hope the poem studies will be continued, and given with the other letters, for variety is the spice of life, you know, and all will in this way be pleased.

Miss Prudence learns from the schoolmistress that they are to have "doings" at the 'Cademy, on Hallowe'en, and hopes that her M. G. R.'s will not be second in the way of entertainment. Those 'Cademy children are very good, but though the Chaperone will not boast, she will say that she pins her faith to the M. G. R. girls and boys when it comes to having a good time.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AGREE

To the Proposition Made by Germany.

AN EMPHATIC APPROVAL

Is Given by Japan, While Russia's Note Assents in Principle.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The foreign office officials here inform the Associated Press that Russia and Japan have formally answered the German note, "particularly emphasizing their agreement to the proposition to have the ministers designate the guilty."

London, Sept. 25.—According to a despatch received here from Berlin the Russian and Japanese replies to Germany's proposal, received yesterday, asserted that Russia "assents in principle," while Japan's answer is an "emphatic approval."

London, Sept. 25.—Lord Salisbury has replied to the German note in terms identical with those of the United States' reply.

London, Sept. 25.—The British premier's decision to refuse to agree to the terms of the German note was communicated verbally to the German ambassador, Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, during the course of a long interview this afternoon. His lordship's decision is not known here, and the exclusive information of the Associated Press probably will not be officially given out in England until the reply is put on paper and transmitted to Berlin, which may be to-morrow or later. Only a few officials are cognizant of what Lord Salisbury said to Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg in regard to the latest development in the Chinese question. Official circles here were inclined to believe that his lordship would agree with Germany. But, instead of doing so he used almost exactly the terms in which Washington's refusal was couched, and this, said a high official to a representative of the Associated Press, "is all the more surprising, considering that the Washington officials had not the slightest inkling of what England's attitude would be."

What will be the result of this difference of views between the United States and England on one side, and Germany, Austria, France and Italy on the other? No official was found by the representative of the Associated Press who was willing to risk an opinion, though they agreed in believing that it did not entail a breaking off of the negotiations. The representative of the Associated Press has ascertained that Lord Salisbury this afternoon refused to pass on Prince Ching's request for credentials as plenipotentiary, referring the whole matter to the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald. This decision has been communicated to the Chinese minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, who will cable it to China. Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh spent a long time at the foreign office this afternoon, but he did not see Lord Salisbury, nor did he learn the nature of Great Britain's reply to Germany. The minister said to a representative of the Associated Press that he could scarcely believe that Lord Salisbury's views differed much from those of the United States. "For," the Chinese minister added, "Lord Salisbury made this promise to me recently: 'I don't want to make any change in the constitution of China.'" Continuing Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh remarked: "America is the only country in the world strong enough to have taken such an initiative as she did when she stood against the German proposals. I feel deeply grateful that the Americans did so. Theirs is the only logical point of view."

PRINCE TUAN ON TOP.

New York, Sept. 24.—A despatch to the Herald from Shanghai says:

Prince Tuan is declared by Taotai Sheng to have been appointed grand secretary to the emperor, a position enabling him to control all communications to and from the throne. This constitutes a defiance of Germany's demands. The Taotai of Shanghai who arranged for the viceroys the friendly agreement with the foreign consuls has been removed by imperial edict, his successor being strongly anti-foreign and having urged the Chinese government to repudiate the foreign debt, and being Kang-Yi's protege. An unofficial protest was made by United States Consul Goodnow to the viceroy. These facts are considered a defiance of Germany's demand for the punishment of Prince Tuan, as the head of the Boxers. The Chinese are greatly excited over the appointment.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald, commenting on the above despatch, says:

Considerable interest was taken by administration officials and Minister Wu in the announcement that Prince Tuan has been appointed grand secretary in defiance of Germany, and that the anti-foreign element is in control.

No confirmation of the appointment has been received in Washington, and both at the State department and Chinese legation there was a disposition to doubt the report. Should official confirmation come, the authorities say that it will have an important bearing upon the attitude of all the powers, as Prince Tuan is regarded as one of the officials responsible for the anti-foreign outrages.

Not an Acceptance.

Paris, Sept. 24.—France's reply to Germany's note making the punishment of the instigators of the Chinese troubles a preliminary to peace negotiations is not entirely an acceptance of the proposition. France argues that punishment is necessary, but would negotiate under certain conditions without first punishing the guilty officials.

The foreign office informed a representative of the Associated Press to-day that M. Pichon, the French minister at Pekin, will pass the winter at the Chinese capital, in spite of the difficulties of telegraph service, as Tien Tsin is considered to be uninhabitable after the sacking of that city.

France is not inclined to increase her Asiatic fleet, but possibly some gunboats will be sent to navigate the small streams.

Relieved Just in Time.

New York, Sept. 24.—General Yamaguchi has stated in an interview that Pekin was relieved only three days within time to save the legations, says a despatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Taku.

English plans with complete instructions regarding guns were found in Chinese officers' quarters translated into Chinese. Twenty thousand Japanese troops are now at Taku. A French priest has arrived from over the western hills with twenty Chinese Christians and guns made from iron bedsteads, the first shots from which killed twenty Boxers.

They held out until twenty days ago when he escaped from Yangchieku, four days' march from Taku.

Slaughter of Converts.

New York, Sept. 24.—A despatch to the Herald from Hong Kong says:

The French gunboat Avalanche found all quiet in the Sun-Tai district.

The disturbance arose through Chinese soldiers plundering a convert's medicine shop. The outbreak spread to every village and a clean sweep was made of converts' houses and missions.

There was a great slaughter of natives and a Catholic priest was wounded.

The cause of the outbreak is attributable to the interference of the church in civil questions.

Successful Expedition.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch, received at the war department yesterday from Gen. Chaffee, was made public this morning:

"Taku (no date.)

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Pekin, Sept. 19.—Rockhill, Wilson expedition returned; object successfully accomplished; no casualties to our troops. Forsythe's squadron scouted northeast 40 miles to relieve native Christians; returned, bringing in 14. Surrounding country daily growing less hostile, and more peaceful, so far as my expedition can determine questions.

(Signed) "CHAFFEE."

The date of this cablegram, Pekin, Sept. 19, shows that close communication has been established with the Chinese capital.

The successful expedition that Gen. Chaffee refers to probably is the one he mentioned in his dispatch of September 16, received yesterday, in which he said Gen. Wilson was going to the westward of Pekin to clear the country of Boxers and open up the coal fields. His reference to Rockhill is not clear to officials here. One suggestion is that Rockhill may be the name of the British officer who commanded the British portion of the expedition according to cable dispatches published this morning. Another is that the cablegram may have been mangled, Gen. Chaffee intending to report the arrival at Pekin of Special Commissioner Rockhill.

Massacred by Russians.

London, Sept. 21.—Authentic accounts have been received here," says the Moscow correspondent of the Standard, "of a horrible massacre at Blagovestchenck, which was undoubtedly carried out under direct orders from the Russian authorities and which then let loose the tide of slaughter through Amur.

"The entire Chinese population of 5,000 souls, was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amur, and then, being led in batches of a few hundred to the river bank, were ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided, and the river is a mile wide. The Chinese were flung alive into the stream, and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian volunteers, who lined the bank, clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. Not one escaped alive. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses."

Operations Under Wilson.

Pekin, Sept. 16, via Taku, Sept. 20.—General James H. Wilson, with 800 Americans and 600 British troops, and six guns, marched westward to-day, and the Germans will move to-morrow to co-operate in taking Pei Ta Chu, where the enemy is supposed to be in large force. The American commander will attack from the west and the Germans from the east. General Wilson will then take the San Hai Tien (San Kia Tien?) arsenal.

Possibly this will be the last big expedition, as it is understood that the British and Americans will abandon the former plan of police campaign and will prepare for the evacuation of Pekin.

The British have countermanded the orders for winter clothing and, it is reported, will fall back to Wei Hai Wei.

The German legation is expected to withdraw Friday, September 21, and it is generally reported that the Americans will withdraw, but General Chaffee refuses to confirm the rumor.

MR. LEASE IS DISPLEASED

Over His Wife's Flop to McKinley—He Talks for Publication.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Wichita, Kan., to the Inter-Ocean says:

People here have always regarded Charles Lease as the director of the political course of his wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, but he says no, that she has done just exactly what he would not have her do: Gone over to the Republican party. He is dissatisfied with the action of the great Kansas stateswoman and says so emphatically. He says he does not like to roast his wife, and heretofore has taken little interest in her political action, but her continuous flopping seems to make him rather weary.

Lease is a well known druggist here. He has not had a visit from his wife for nearly one year and was somewhat surprised to learn that she had gone over to McKinley and the Republicans. In an interview he said:

"I am not pleased with the action of my wife in going over to the Republican party, as floppers never make anything by changing their opinions so suddenly. I think she is at heart against the principles she has said she would support. I hardly ever pay any attention to the political doings of my wife, but in this case I cannot say that I am pleased. She knows her own business, and it is not my part to interfere with her. She has made her own reputation without my help, but I am sorry to know that she has become a Republican at this late stage of the game. I am a Democrat of the Douglas stripe. But I am an expansionist Democrat. I want to hold all of those islands and give them government like Oklahoma and the other territories. We need the Philippines in our business, and it is all foolishness to let them go.

"My wife says she does not like Mr. Bryan because he has no sincerity. I remember the time when he used to be her political idol. She says that the Democrats are copperheads. I must take issue with her there."

The fusion state central committee has read the declarations of the husband of Mrs. Lease with interest, and if she is sent to Kansas they will attempt to get him to take the stump in opposition to her. It is unlikely that she will come here, as few of her old admirers believe she is sincere. While her husband refused to be quoted about the sincerity of his wife in her change of politics, it is shown by his interview that he has little faith in her declarations, having taken issue with nearly every one of them for many years. It was thought by people who knew the Lease family that Mr. Lease was really the one who directed Mrs. Lease to the fame she has achieved in the political arena.

VOLCANO AT SEA.

New York, Sept. 24.—Capt. Liddle, of the British steamship King Bleddyn, which arrived here yesterday, brought in a tale of the discovery of a sub-marine volcano on the northeast edge of the Campeche bank, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. Every man on the freighter corroborated the captain. The location by observation made by the captain was 102 miles north of Cape Tacche, the nearest point of land.

The captain said that late in the afternoon of September 16, he saw a great volume of vapor one mile away. It seemed to cover a space of at least 100 feet square. The air was clear, and the sun shining at the time. He could see the vapor plainly. It arose like a thick cloud of steam, 60 or 75 feet in the air.

"Occasionally a vapor was close," said the captain, "and then we saw the water froth as if over a shoal. Now, it is impossible that any shoal exists there, and if it did, that would not account for the vapor.

"The chart shows 41 fathoms, or 246 feet of water near this point."

DRUNKARDS

We Want All Our Readers to Know How Mrs. Chas. W. Harry Cured Her husband.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

It takes a woman to overcome obstacles. Mrs. Chas. W. Harry, 522 E. 4th st., Newport, Ky., had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering misery and privation due to her husband's drinking habits. Learning there was a cure for drunkenness which she could give her husband secretly, she decided to try it. She mixed it in his food and coffee, and as the remedy is odorless and tasteless he never knew what it was that so quickly relieved the craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up in flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and they now have a happy home. Mr. Harry was told about his wife's experiment, and he gives her the credit of having restored him to his senses. It is certainly a remarkable remedy, cures a man without his effort, does him no harm and causes him no suffering whatever.

Mrs. Chas. W. Harry.

Dr. Haines, the discoverer, will send a trial package of this grand remedy free to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food, and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 2737 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail a free sample of the remedy to you securely sealed in a plain wrapper, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a free trial to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life.

CONCESSIONS TO STRIKERS

Have Been Made by One Company—Situation in the Anthracite Field.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—There is more activity to-day in the coal miners' strike situation than for several days past. Men are marching from mine to mine in the Hazleton region inducing workers to quit and go home, being careful to so conduct themselves as not to transgress the law.

Near Wilkesbarre several small washeries that were idle are producing fuel to-day, and around Scranton the operators show a disposition in one way or another to move things.

In the neighborhood of Shenandoah, where the soldiers are located, everything is quiet, though the Reading company has three less mines at work to-day than were working yesterday. Taking the entire coal field as a whole it may be said that fewer men are at work to-day than at any time since the strike began and consequently less coal is being produced.

From Hazleton comes the interesting report that Markle & Co. have granted some of the demands made by their men some ten days ago, leaving to arbitration, however, the main question, of a reduction in price charged the miners for powder.

Pelted With Stones.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 25.—A non-union laborer employed in the Lykens colliery was pelted with stones by a small party of strikers this morning at Wiconsico while on his way to work. He defended himself with a revolver and soon drove his assailants away without doing them any harm. This is the first disturbance that has occurred in the Lykens valley region since the strike was declared.

A meeting of miners was called last night at Tower City, at which forty made application for membership in the Mine Workers' Union.

The men are still at work in the colliery, but the indications are that they will join the strike before the close of the week. There is no change in the situation at Williamstown, where 1,200 men and boys are at work.

The Markles May Yield.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 25.—A report was received from Jeddo that Clement Elliott, chairman of the grievance committee of the 1900 Markle employes had called the men together at the bottom of No. 5 slope this morning and informed them that the company had granted all the demands presented ten days ago with the exception of the one calling for a reduction of the price of powder, and that the company agreed to arbitrate this grievance.

When John Markle, managing partner of G. B. Markle & Co., was told by a reporter for the Associated Press of the report, he refused either to confirm or deny it and referred the reporter to the committee. The members of this body are several hundred feet below the earth's surface and cannot now be seen. Mr Markle said he would deliver the answer to the Associated Press at 4 o'clock, and that the mine workers would have it before that hour. He would not say whether they already knew the company's intention.

The list of grievances was presented on Friday, September 14, after a meeting, and the men decided to allow the Markles' ten days in which to answer and agreed to disregard the strike order and remain at work pending a reply.

They ask for the enforcement of the semi-monthly pay law; ten hours pay for ten hours work; that men engaged in the robbing of pillars be paid for deadwork; that, when the slope is over and men present themselves at the bottom to be hoisted to the surface, a car be provided, so as not to oblige them to wait until the bottom men get ready; that powder be reduced to as low a rate as possible; that the company provide a tool car in the morning and evening to take all tools up and down the slope; that the men receiving $1.75 at the present get an advance of 5 per cent., and those below $1.75 an increase of 10 per cent.

No Change To-day.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 25.—There is no change in the strike situation here to-day. All the mines in this immediate vicinity, with the exception of the Cambridge colliery, a small individual operation, are idle. There appeared to be no disposition on the part of the mine employes to go to the collieries this morning, and the demonstration made by the militia yesterday was not repeated. The governor's troop marched over toward Preston, No. 3, at Girardville, and passed other collieries in that vicinity, but no trouble was reported. Provost Marshal Miller took the guard over to Cambridge colliery, but no attempt was made by the strikers to molest the employes of that operation.

The strike leaders express great satisfaction over the result of their efforts. Organizer George Harris, who is here to enroll the English-speaking mine workers, says he considers the fight practically won. An employe at the Hammond colliery, in the Ashland district, is authority for the statement that not 25 of the 800 mineworkers there were members of the union when the strike was inaugurated; now at least 90 per cent belong.

Gen. Gobin said to-day that it was altogether likely that he would move a portion of his command to Mahanoy City. The scant water supply here has become a serious question, and as there appears but little likelihood of the evil being remedied, it will be necessary to select a more suitable site.

Many Miners Leaving.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 24.—The second week of the mine workers' strike finds no change in the Wyoming valley. All the collieries are idle with the exception of the one at Mocanaqua, operated by the West End Coal Company. No attempt was made to resume work in any of the mines this morning.

At strikers' headquarters they report no change in the situation. If anything, the men seem more determined than ever. The operators issues this statement: "There is no change in the Wyoming and Lackawanna districts. The Boston Coal Company's washery at Monanaqua was working as last week with nearly full crews."

Forty additional deputies left this city to-day to join Sheriff Harvey's force at Hazleton. The sheriff says he has all the deputies available now. The best miners continue to leave this section. A large crowd left at noon to-day for the coal fields of Virginia.

RIOT AT SHENANDOAH.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 22.—A sheriff's posse fired on a crowd of riotous men near here yesterday afternoon, killing one person and wounding others.

Sheriff Toole and Deputies O'Donnell and Brenneman were called to Shenandoah to suppress the mobs that threatened mine workers' and colliery property. At quitting time the three sheriffs and a small posse whom the sheriff had summoned on the ground went to the Indian Range colliery of the Reading company to escort the workingmen to their homes. The colliery is located a short distance east of Shenandoah.

The workmen left for home shortly after 4 o'clock. They walked up the middle of East Center street and reached the Lehigh Valley railroad station. Here had gathered a large crowd of Poles, Slavs and Huns, men, women and children, who lined both sides of the street. A shot rang out from a saloon. This was followed by a shower of stones. Many of the crowd had picked up sticks and stones and were acting in a threatening manner. Seeing this the sheriff, who had previously cautioned his men to keep cool and not to use their firearms, commanded them to fire. The order was obeyed with terrible results. The crowd pursued the sheriff and his posse to the Ferguson house, where they took refuge.

Sheriff Toole shortly afterward telephoned to Harrisburg and asked that a detachment of troops be sent here. It was learned that Adjutant General Stewart was in Philadelphia and a telegram was sent to him there.

Mike Yuckavage was shot in the eye and killed.

A little girl, Annie Rogers, shot in the back of the neck, and was thought to be dead but may recover.

Wounded, so far as can be learned: Edward Coyle, aged about 50 years, bullet wound near the heart. He was sitting on his stoop; Michael Scanlan, shot in the arm; Anthony Skarnaziez, shot in the left wrist by 22-calibre bullet; John Wusdickey, aged 40 years, shot in the hand, married; Peter Stalmocovich, 28 years, shot in the shoulder at the back; Mike Sazitski, shot in left shouldder; Anthony Axalvage, shot in left side, serious.

Among those who were injured by the rioters were the following: Robert Bedding, of Ringtown, ugly gash on right forehead, caused by a brick; Robert Edwards, aged 64 years, injured seriously by being hit with stone; Charles Rawland, aged 35, injured on the neck and head by stones.

Superintendent Adam Boyd, Inside Foreman Foley and Breaker Bosses James and William Mitchell, of Indian Ridge colliery, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon were returning home from work when they were met at the Lehigh Valley station by a mob with sticks and stones. The mine officials drew revolvers and fired. The mob became furious after one of its number was shot and attempted to close in on the officials. They ran up Lloyd street to O'Hara's stable, where they were imprisoned for two hours. The mob threatened to burn the stable, but Sheriff Toole, with twenty deputies, arrived and dispersed them and the mine officials returned to their homes. The sheriff then took the posse to Indian Ridge colliery and escorted some of the workmen up Center street. As they neared the Lehigh Valley station the mob hurled stones at the deputies and a shot was also fired from a saloon. The deputies then opened fire. They hastened toward Main street in the meantime firing over 500 shots, and the mob hurling missiles of all kinds. One man and a little girl were found lying dead after the shooting. The crowd was finally dispersed and the sheriff and deputies retired to the Ferguson house, the most prominent hotel in Shenendoah.

During the riot, windows were broken, buildings were cracked and a number of persons were injured.

HUNTINGTON S ESTATE.

New York, Sept. 22.—The inheritance tax on Collis P. Huntington's estate will amount to more than $200,000. In an estimate prepared for Comptroller Coler and submitted to State Comptroller Theodore P. Gilman, it appeared that the transfer charge on specific bequests alone would amount to $90,000.

No appraiser has been named for the huge estate, and the real valuation of the enormous fortune left by Mr. Huntington will not be known possibly for eighteen months, the time limit allowed for filing appraisement reports.

It is estimated by those familiar with the affairs of Mr. Huntington that his estate is worth $50,000,000. The widow, Arabelle D. Huntington, for her share will have to pay a death tax of $16,800 if the estimate stands, and Henry T. Huntington, a nephew, about $45,000, his share being assessed at 5 per cent, while Mrs. Huntington's is but 1 per cent.

On the $1,000,000 left in trust for the Princess Hatzfeldt there will be a death tax of $10,000.

Archer M. Huntington, adopted son, will have to pay on the $250,000 left in trust $2,500, while Edward H. Pardee, another nephew, will be charged $5,000 on his share of the estate.

There are seven different legacies in Mr. Huntington's will to various nephews and nieces, amounting to $20,000 each. Comptroller Coler's experts have figured that the tax on these items will aggregate $5,000.

Charles H. Tweed, general counsel for the Southern Pacific, who drew up the will, will be taxed $2,500 by the state for his share of the fortune.

The principal specific bequests of Mr. Huntington will aggregate $30,000,000. There is no means of determining the residuary estate. This will be the work for the appraiser. There will be a heavy death tax on this feature of the fortune, as the will leaves half the residue to Mrs. Huntington or to his nephew, Archer Huntington, should he not survive him, and out of the other half are bequests of cash legacies and sums for charitable institutions.

MORE VESSELS.

New York, Sept. 24.—A special from Washington to the Tribune says:

"A large reinforcement of Admiral Remey's fleet on the Asiatic station has been decided upon by the President and cabinet. Orders to carry the decision into effect were issued by the navy department Saturday afternoon. The vessels selected for this duty are the battleship Kentucky, the gunboats Vicksburg, Wilmington and Annapolis, and the converted gunboat Dorothea. This action, it is explained, is not intended as a threat to the powers, but simply to guard American interests and provide against unforeseen emergencies."

FISHING VESSELS ASHORE.

New York, Sept. 20.—A statement given out yesterday at the Hotel Netherland says that Marcus Daly is not seriously ill and has not been since his return from Europe. His trouble was a heart affliction. He has never had gastritis nor cancer of the stomach. His physician says that he hopes to have him out of the hotel in five days.

THE FEAR OF HUMBUG.

Prevents Many People From Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines, for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address F. A. Stuart & Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, sent free.

THE INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

Under Orders From Junta at Hong Kong—Want Bryan to Win.

Manila, Sept. 24.—The insurgent demonstrations last week prove to have been more extended than was at first reported. From Cagayan and Isabella provinces, and the northwestern districts of Luzon, come accounts of insurgent operations and American precautionary measures. Merchants in the province of Albay are getting their hemp to Manila as rapidly as possible, fearing that otherwise it will be burned by the insurgents.

At Iloilo there was considerable anxiety lest an uprising should occur, but the insurgents there are ceasing their activity and returning in white clothing to the garrisoned towns of the district. As a resumption of insurgent operations is considered quite probable, the Americans there are taking the necessary steps.

The American casualties in killed, wounded or missing during the last ten days approach 100, including those at Siniloan, at the east end of Laguna de Bay, where the insurgents, after the engagement, delivered ten bodies of our dead.

Documents captured in Manila show that the insurgent activity in this vicinity was ordered by rebels here, following instructions from the Hong Kong junta.

Senor Buencamino has received from Aguinaldo an answer regarding his peace proposals. Aguinaldo declines to consider them and declares that he is unwilling to agree to a compromise.

Archbishop Nozaleda, with Bishop Hevia and ten friars, will leave for Spain Tuesday. He goes to render his decennial religious report. He says he expects to return here. During his absence the affairs of the arch-diocese will be administered by Mgr. Chapelle.

The amnesty expired September 21, and the conditions that existed previously have been resumed.

An insurgent proclamation, signed last month by Aguinaldo, directing that American prisoners be set at liberty, that good treatment be accorded to captives, and that $40 be paid to each American surrendering, has reached Manila. Few prisoners were released under the proclamation. Two, who have just returned from the Cailles district, report insurgents in that locality are in "better spirits" than they had displayed at any time before since April.

The insurgents recently murdered ruthlessly three persons in the Lukban district.

Samar is short of rice, but, as the hemp supply is abundant, the people are shipping hemp to Bulan Island and smuggling rice in exchange.

Gen. MacArthur's Report.

Washington, Sept. 20.—A dispatch has been received from General MacArthur which confirms the report cabled to the Associated Press from Manila, regarding the activity of the insurgents. The blank spaces are words which could not be deciphered. The dispatch is as follows:

Manila, Sept. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington:—There is considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported in the vicinity of Carig and Estella, Isabella province. Insurgents are estimated at 500; probably much exaggerated, but sufficient force to make • • in district heretofore quiet. In the Iolsan provinces Samuel B. M. Young (brigadier general) reports numerous small affairs, and has called so emphatically for more force that Kingsbury's squadron, Third cavalry, and Borden's battalion, Fifth infantry, have been sent him; other battalion of the Fifth same destination, upon arrival. The country north of Pasig, including all of Bulacan, is very much disturbed, and numerous contacts with small parties throughout that district, south of Pasig, including Tayabas province (Luzon) the same conditions obtain. This activity has been anticipated and reported upon in letters of August 25 • • • and cable of August 31. On September 16 David D. Mitchell, captain of Fifteenth infantry, 90 men, Co. L, Fifteenth infantry, from Siniloan, Laguna province, attacked insurgent general Cailles, who had 800 men in position at Mavitac, same province.

A desperate fight ensued which was pushed from the front with great pertinacity by Mitchell across causeway and through water waist deep; co-operative attack under George F. Cooke, captain, with 40 men, Company K, Fifteenth infantry, and 10 men, Company B, Thirty-seventh volunteer infantry, could not reach enemy's position because of high water in arm of lake which could not be crossed; entire country was afloat in consequence recent rains; this very much impeded offensive action. After an hour and 20 minutes fighting command withdrew to Siniloan. Upon renewal operations on the 18th found that insurgents had escaped from Mavitac previous night, most of them no doubt going back into contiguous Barrios to appear for time being or until called into field again as peaceful amigos.

MACARTHUR.

PORTO RICO'S DEMAND.

Havana, Sept. 24.—Porto Rico's demand on Cuba for the repayment of more than $2,500,000 advanced to Spain to conduct military operations against Cuba has been the source of considerable amusement. Cubans are asking why they should repay funds lent to the enemy for the express purpose of subduing them.

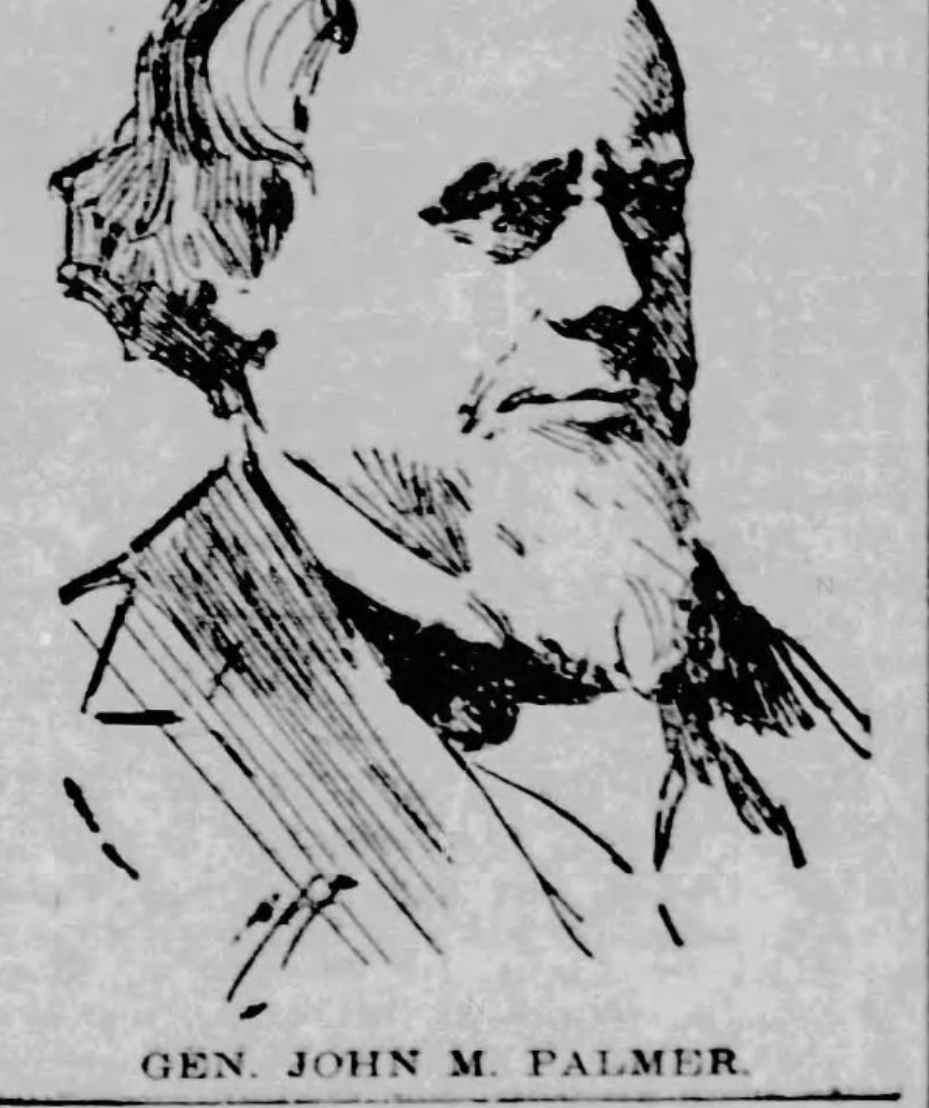
General Wood will return the documents, forwarded from Washington, to Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, together with a memorandum, couched in diplomatic language, pointing out that he is unable to take any action in the matter.

GEN. J. M. PALMER DIED SUDDENLY

Noted General and Politician Passes Away, Aged 73 Years.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25.—Gen. John M. Palmer, ex-United States senator from Illinois, died at his residence in this city at 8 a. m.

Heart failure was the direct cause of General Palmer's death. He had been in ill health for more than two years. Last Saturday he attended the funeral of General McClernand, acting as an honorary pallbearer. After viewing a campaign parade last night the general retired apparently well as usual.



GEN. JOHN M. PALMER.

John M. Palmer was born in Kentucky September 13, 1817. He entered the Civil War as colonel of Illinois volunteers, was promoted to be major general of volunteers and led the Fourteenth army corps through the Atlanta campaign. From 1869 to 1873 he served as Republican governor of Illinois; later he became a Democrat and in 1891 was elected to the United States Senate. In 1896 General Palmer was presidential candidate of the National (gold standard) Democrats.

Symptoms of the fatal stroke manifested themselves about 3 a. m. The general rested uneasily until that hour when he complained of severe pains in the chest. As he had felt them before the family did not feel seriously alarmed. However, a physician was summoned at once. The general fell asleep again and did not awake until 7 o'clock. The pains in his chest became more severe, and nothing could be done to afford relief. The dying man conversed calmly with his wife for a time, then passed away.

IRON MILLS ALL RESUME

The Annual Wage Scale Signed—Puts 60,000 Men at Work.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—The conference committees of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the manufacturers at 6:30 Sunday morning signed the wage scale that will be effective until July, 1900.

It is what is known as the yearly scale, which usually takes effect in July. Owing to the unusual fluctuations of the market the new scale had not been signed when the mills shut down June 30 and the conditions have been unfavorable ever since June, so that the mills have been idle for almost three months.

As soon as the scale was signed yesterday morning messages were sent in every direction before the conferees breakfasted, ordering the fires built at once. Some mills will start to-day and all others as soon as possible. This decision means employment to over sixty thousand workingmen who have been idle since June.

In endeavoring to arrive at this agreement the wage conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has had five different conferences with the manufacturers, meeting in New York, Detroit, Indianapolis and Youngstown, as well as here. They have been in conference here since Wednesday and determined Saturday night to sit until they got together or agreed to disagree. While neither side got what it wanted, yet both sides felt relieved when the scale was signed after an all-night session and most of the conferees left without sleep, so as to be at the mills Monday morning. President Schaefer, Secretary Williams and others remained to arrange some details with Commissioner Nutt, and they retired about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, but the others did their sleeping on the trains enroute to their homes.

President Schaefer and Commissioner Nutt jointly gave out the following official statement to-day:

The rate for boiling is $4.75 per ton, based upon a one-cent card rate, with the same basis running up to one and two-tenths for the card rate, or $1.20. But the price for boiling for September and October shall be $5 per ton, based on a card rate of one and one four-tenths cents.

Muck rolling shall be one-seventh of the price paid for boiling.

Busheling on sand bottom shall be $2.09 on a one-cent card rate, with the same basis running up to one and two-tenths card rate.

The following scale was fixed for the finishing mills:

On bar mills the price to be paid is the same as last year, with a card rate of one and four-tenths cents graded down to a one-cent card.

On guide (ten-inch and hoops mills) the base and rates apply as they do on the bar and the twelve-inch mills.

Among the mills ordered started are those of the American Steel Hoop company at Girard, Youngstown, Warren, Pomeroy and Greenville, and of the Republic Iron and Steel company at Youngstown, Ironton, Terre Haute, Birmingham, Muncie, Franklin, Marion, Moline, New Albany, Minneapolis, Covington, Ky.; Brazil, Ind.; Springfield, Ill., and Alexandria, Ind.

NEW USE OF COCAINE.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Surgeons of the city are deeply interested in the details and results of an operation performed Saturday at the Hahnemann hospital. Cocaine was injected into the spinal cord of Mrs. Cynthia Bullock, 3229 Clermont avenue, and she was on the operating table three hours without any pain whatever. Neither chloroform nor ether could be given without great danger to the woman's life. Dr. Worley said that she would make a quicker recovery than if she had taken either of those anaesthetics. Dr. George McBeane, who gave the cocaine, said:

"The new use of cocaine was eminently successful, and will be used often in the future. The patient operated upon yesterday had a weak heart, and would probably have died if we had not tried cocaine instead of chloroform. She was perfectly conscious, and was in fact a witness to the operation, but suffered no pain whatever."

HERE IS HEALTH FREE.

These Four New Preparations comprise a complete treatment for nearly all the ills of life.

The Food-emulsion is needed by some, the Tonic by others, the Expectorant by others, the Jelly by others still, and all four, or any three, or two, or any one, may be used singly or in combination, according to the exigencies of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies, represented in this illustration.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Slocum System is medicine reduced to an exact science by America's foremost specialist, and our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer. When writing the Doctor please mention the TOLEDO BLADE.

THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a New system of medicinal treatment for the weak, and those suffering from wasting diseases, weak lungs, cough, sore throat, catarrh, consumption and other pulmonary troubles, or inflammatory conditions of nose, throat and lungs.

The treatment is free. You have only to write to obtain it.

By the system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, the needs of the sick body can be condensed into his treatment by four distinct preparations.

Whatever your disease, one or more of these four remedies will be of benefit to you.

According to the exigencies of your case, fully explained in the treatise given free with the free medicine, you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four, in combination.

Female troubles and the ailments of delicate children are speedily relieved.

The four together form a panoply of strength against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

THE FREE OFFER.

To obtain these four FREE invaluable preparations, illustrated above, all you have to do is to write, mentioning The Toledo Blade, in which you read this article, to DR. T. A. SLOCUM Laboratories, 96 and 98 Pine Street, New York, giving your name and full address. The free medicine will then be sent you, in the hope that if it does you good you will recommend it to your friends.

THE BOER WAR IS ABOUT OVER

Steyn and Reitz Planning a Campaign to Harrass the British.

London, Sept. 25.—"Messrs. Steyn and Reitz," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenzo Marques, "will remain with the fighting burghers, and it is estimated that a force of Boers, aggregating from 7,000 to 12,000, is planning to harass the British lines of communication."

KOMATIPOORT TAKEN.

London, Sept. 24.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under date of September 24, that the guards, under Pole Carew, occupied Komatipoort this morning. The bridge was found intact. Much rolling stock, locomotives and truck-loads of "long tom" ammunition were captured. Only a few rifle shots were fired.

Lord Roberts adds: "Paget has captured Erasmus' camp, 3,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep and 23 prisoners.

"Metheun has made another big haul of stock."

Fleeing Boers.

Lourenzo Marques, Sept. 19.—Five hundred Boer refugees arrived here last evening. Twenty are wounded.

Kruger's Flight.

Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 24.—It is thought that President Kruger and several Transvaal officials, who have been staying at the home of the consul of the Netherlands here, will flee to-night. The German steamer Herzog touches here to-day, and will probably take the Boer officials to Germany.

HUGE BREAKFAST.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Under a tent covering 35,000 square metres, 20,000 persons breakfasted as the guests of France in the Tulleries Gardens, to-day. The banquet was given by President Loubet to the mayors of the municipalities of France in honor of the exposition. It can safely be said that such a prodigious repast was never before undertaken. The arrangements had been going forward for some weeks, and resulted in such excellence of detail that the event was carried to perfection without a hitch. There was one unpleasant incident. Max Regis, the anti-Semite mayor of Algiers, tried to secure a hearing, but his voice was drowned by shouts of the assemblage. The police finally intervened and led Regis from the banquet, after some of those present had thrown articles of food at his head.

M. Loubet and the ministers entered the tent, and ascended to a raised platform, on which was the table of honor, and where the dignitaries were seated. The band then played the "Marseillaise," and the 20,000 persons present arose, and with their faces turned towards the President, loudly acclaimed him. It was an impressive sight, and is said to be the greatest ovation M. Loubet ever received.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

London, Sept. 20.—The only news of importance from China this morning is contained in a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai dated yesterday, asserting that Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald will become British minister at Tokio and will be succeeded at Pekin by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the present British minister at the Japanese capitol. "This," says the Times, correspondent, "is disappointing to Britishers in the far east, as they had hoped that a stronger diplomatist would be sent to Pekin."

McCarthy Retires.

London, Sept. 20.—Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian, who has been a member of parliament for North Longford since 1892, and who was formerly chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, announces his retirement from parliamentary life on account of failing health.

Great Rainfall.

Calcutta, Sept. 25.—The total rainfall to September 22 is stated to have been 39 inches, and since that date about seven inches has fallen. The weather is brighter and is believed to be settled.

American Coal.

Port Said, Sept. 19.—The British steamer Lorle, Captain Graham, from Philadelphia, August 22, via Algiers, September 11, has arrived here with the first importation of American coal.

Disastrous Fire.

Constantinople, Sept. 22.—A fire in the Hass Keui (Khas Koi?) district has destroyed 150 residences, forty shops and a synagogue.

500 PEOPLE ARE HOMELESS

As the Result of the Recent Great Storm at Cape Nome.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25.—The steamer Roanoke brings news of a most disastrous storm at Nome. It raged with unusual violence for nearly two days up to the evening of September 13, and was the severest that ever visited Northwestern Alaska.

A number of barges and lighters were driven ashore and totally wrecked. All along the beach for miles both east and west of Nome, the wind and water have created havoc with tents and mining machinery. A number of lives are believed to have been lost. It is known that Andrew A. Ryan, of Los Angeles, was drowned. Several captains and seamen on small tugs are missing, and it is thought they are lost. Fully 500 people are homeless, while the loss to property and supplies is over a half million dollars. There is not an alley leading to the beach that is not filled with debris. Many of Front street buildings abutting on the beach have been damaged. Numerous small buildings were swept completely away. The heaviest individual losers are probably the Alaska Commercial Company and Wild Goose Mining and Trading Company. A serious loss is the disappearance of over 2,000 tons of coal. Captain French, in command of troops, has thrown open the government reservation to those rendered homeless by the storm, and will extend such other assistance as is possible.

BANK ROBBERY.

Winnemucca, Nev., Sept. 20.—The First National Bank was robbed of about $13,000 at noon yesterday by three men who entered the front door of the building and with revolvers made all present throw up their hands. There were five people in the bank at the time, Cashier Nixon, Assistant Cashier McBride, Bookkeeper Hill, Stenographer Calhoun and a horse buyer named Johnson. The robbers threatened with instant death the first man who made a show of resistance. One robber at the point of a pistol made Cashier Nixon open the safe and take from it three sacks of gold coin. They threw this in an ore sack, together with all the gold coin in the office drawer. The robbers then marched the five men out through a back door to an alley where their horses were waiting. The men were kept covered with guns until the desperadoes mounted their horses and escaped. The whole affair occurred in but five minutes. An alarm was quickly given and several shots were fired at the desperadoes as they sped through the town but without effect. The robbers returned the shots but no one was hit. Officers and armed citizens have started in pursuit of the robbers who took a course up the river. A posse has also started from Gold Conda to head them and it is thought they cannot escape.

TIN PLATE PRICES.

New York, Sept. 21.—The American Tinplate Company has reduced the price of tinplates for delivery over the last quarter of 1900, by 65 cents per box as compared with the price heretofore maintained. This makes the new price on the basis of $4 per box for 14 by 20, 100 pounds, free on board the cars at mills, instead of $4.65. The reduction has been occasioned by the competition of outside mills.

GERMAN NOTE TO THE POWERS

United States Must Now Decide What Its Future Policy Is To Be.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The general impression here is that the German note of yesterday demanding the punishment of the Chinese officials responsible for the outrages upon foreigners as a condition precedent to peace negotiations, has brought the Chinese trouble to an acute crisis as far as the United States government is concerned. This conclusion is based upon the belief in official circles that the Chinese government cannot accept the German proposition, so that it is now for the United States government to either withdraw its forces from China immediately, or to join Germany and England, and perhaps some other of the allied powers, in a prolonged war with China.

Baron Von Sternberg, the German charge, just returned to Washington, called early at the state department to-day to talk with Mr. Adee, the second assistant secretary of state, in explanation of the points of the German note.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, had preceded him, showing visible signs of nervousness and disquiet over the last move. Mr. Adee made an appointment with him for Dr. Hill, who, having recovered from his indisposition, is again acting as secretary of state. Then Mr. Adee repaired to the White House, to communicate to the President the substance of the conversations he had had with the two diplomats, and to assist in the consideration of the German note. He refused to discuss the latter publicly in any phase.

Attention was directed, in some quarters, to the fact that in the very beginning, in the note of July 3, Secretary Hay had notified the Chinese government that he expected that the guilty parties in connection with the outrages would be punished. However, his demand was not made a precedent to peace negotiations. Now the belief is growing that if the United States government is forced to a speedy decision as to the German proposition, it may resort to direct negotiations with the Chinese government, and, having settled its scores with that government, withdraw from China, giving notice to the allied powers there of the arrangement made, in order that the arrangement should remain in full force and unaffected by any settlement that the allies might make thereafter as to China.

It is believed that after talking over the situation with Attorney General Griggs and Mr. Adee to-day, the President reached a conclusion as to the response that should be made by this government to the German note. Mr. Adee hurried back to the sate department from the White House and after a talk with Dr. Hill began the preparation of an answer embodying the President's views. It is believed that this draft is purely tentative, for it is known that it is to be submitted to the President and the attorney general, as well as to other members of the cabinet who may return to Washington within the next 24 hours, before being forwarded.

The German government is manifesting a disposition to secure a speedy disclosure of the view of the United States respecting its last proposition. This result is likely to be attained, though it is entirely possible that the American answer will involve a counter proposition, or at least will seek to prevent the threatened interruption of the efforts which are now progressing with such promise, looking to the initiation of peace negotiations. It is said that the answer of our government cannot, in any case, be made ready before to-morrow. That any decision arrived at to-day has not changed the military situation is known from the fact that so far no additional orders have gone forward to General Chaffee.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The census bureau announces that the population of San Antonio, Tex., is 53,321, as against 37,673 in 1890. This is an increase of 15,648, or 41.54 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The census bureau announces that the population of Saginaw, Mich., is 42,345, as against 46,322 in 1890. This is a decrease of 3,977, or 8.59 per cent.

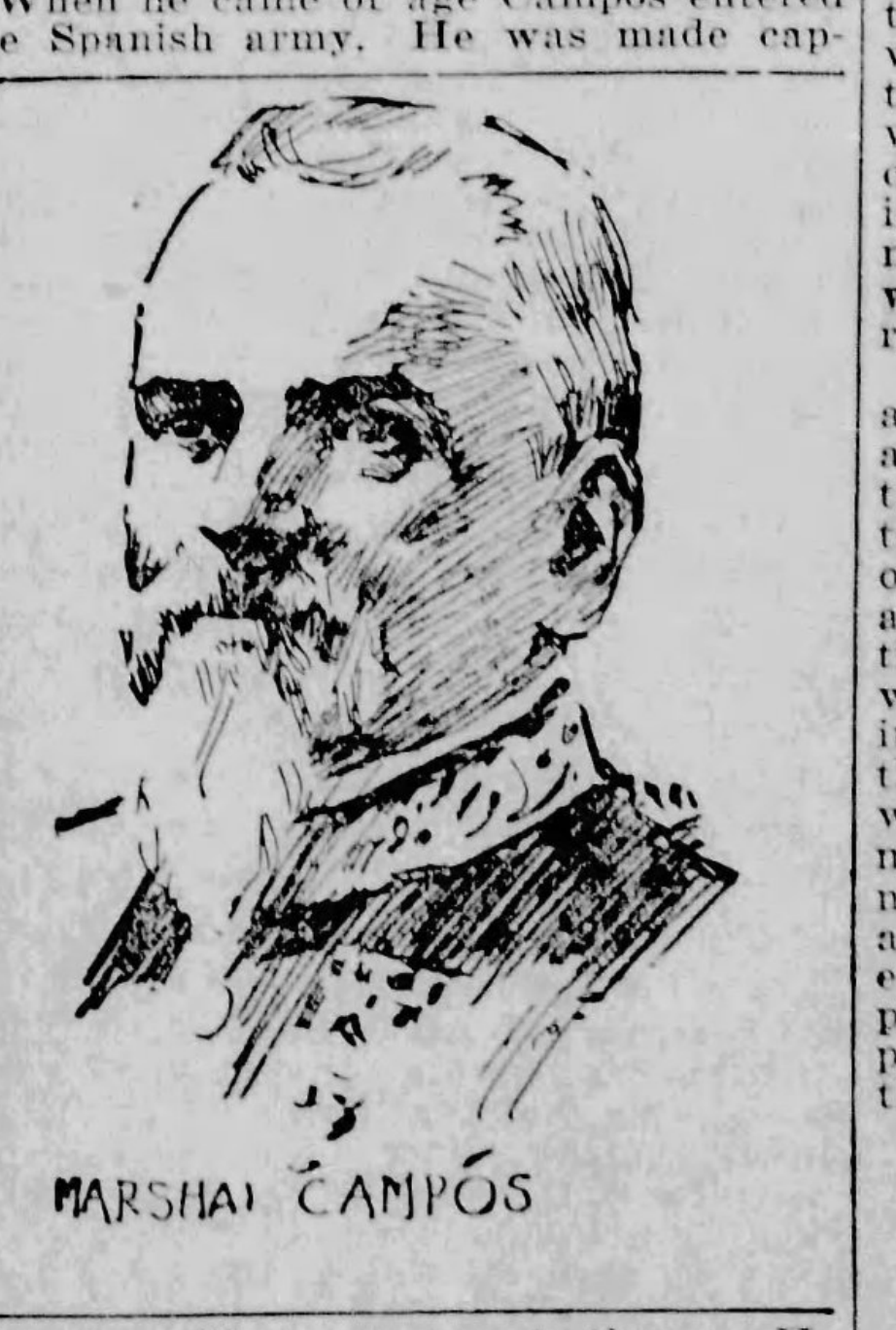
Washington, Sept. 25.—The census bureau announces that the population of Fort Worth, Texas, is 26,688, as against 23,076 in 1890. This is an increase of 3,612, or 15.65 per cent.

GEN. CAMPOS DEAD.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—Field Marshal Arsenio Martinez de Campos is dead at Zarauz, near San Sebastian, at the age of sixty years.

Gen. Campos was the Spanish governor general of Cuba in the beginning of the insurrection which brought on the American war with Spain. He was so mild and humane a man that the Cubans respected him, and the Spanish government put "Butcher" Weyler in his place.

When he came of age Campos entered the Spanish army. He was made captain of artillery at twenty-three. He fought bravely in Africa in 1859 and 1860 under Dulce and won the rank of lieutenant colonel.



MARSHAL CAMPOS

In 1870 he was sent to Cuba, where it was his boast that he never slept two nights in the same place and was rarely out of the saddle. But he conquered the rebellion, and when he returned to Spain a grateful government made him governor of Gerona.

He overthrew the Spanish republic in 1876 and made Alfonso XII. King of Spain. For this coup d'etat he always stood close to the royal family and was made a marshal in the army and appointed commander-in-chief.

Then he entered Spanish politics and lost much of his prestige. This he regained by being sent to Cuba when hostilities threatened for the last time. He had won so much distinction under fire that he could afford to treat with the Cubans and be lenient with them. This gained him disfavor at home and cost him his place, Weyler relieving him. He went back to Spain and took the side of the party that wanted peace with the United States. Since the war he has done everything he could to help his country regain her prestige.

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES

No Opinion Yet Given Thereon by Any European Power.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The position of the United States on China, as made known in the notes made public yesterday, is receiving the earnest consideration of the other powers and their representatives here. It is looked upon as a sort of turning point in the negotiations, on which the alignment of the several countries will be determined and their program framed. There has been no word, however, from any of the governments concerning their view of the American position, and it is expected that some days will elapse before any new move is made. There is reason to believe that the American note was considered at Berlin yesterday by those chief in authority, but this has brought no positive developments thus far.

The Chinese minister has not heard from Li Hung Chang or Prince Ching since the purposes of the government were made known to them. Minister Wu continues to express the earnest hope that the United States will take the lead in bringing about a settlement.

In accordance with the statement made to Germany to the effect that the United States government is about to authorize Mr. Conger to enter forthwith into conference with duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government with a view to bringing about a preliminary agreement, Acting Secretary of State Hill spent some time yesterday framing the direction to Mr. Conger. In view of the peculiarly delicate nature of the task to be confided to Mr. Conger, this is a work requiring much thought. The language of the note professing to state what Mr. Conger is to do, is unusual and seems generally to indicate that he is really about to undertake to bring the powers and China together; in actuality he is to serve as a mediator in part at least. He presumably will arrange with the Chinese representatives, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, as to the place where they are willing to meet the representatives of the powers to discuss a final settlement, and try to fix upon certain broad principles that shall govern the conference. This program was to be submitted to the powers to ascertain if they are williing to accept it. If so, then it may be that something in the nature of a joint international peace commission will deal with the Chinese representatives. Should the powers, or any of them, reject such a program as Mr. Conger may be able to frame, then it appears that there will be nothing for the United States to do but to proceed with the final negotiations on its own account, taking steps to make sure that no subsequent action of the dissenting powers negative any of the results secured by our commissioners in the settlement directly with China.

It is now understood that General Chaffee's military force will be reduced to about fifteen hundred men. This contingent being specially known as a legation guard, will not be subject to the or- order of any save the United States minister resident, as made known through the senior American military commander, either Gen. Chaffee or Gen. Wilson, probably the latter, and not being part of the allied military forces will not be under the command of the German field marshal, Count Von Waldersee. The orders for the reduction are still in process of perfection.

RIOT AT MANSFIELD.

Mansfield, O., Sept. 24.—Exciting scenes were enacted in the Dowie rioting before the majority of citizens were awake Sunday morning, and two Dowie elders had been taken by a mob, tarred and paraded over the city before many people knew that the trouble was on.

For a number of Sundays past the elders have been coming about the middle of the forenoon, and their arrival was expected at that hour yesterday, but they came in from the west on the Erie road at 6:35 a. m. The two victims selected for the sacrifice this time by Overseer Piper, of Chicago, were Elder Ephraim Basinger, of Bluffton, O., it being his fifth consecutive Sunday trip to this city and Elder Silas Moot, of Lima, who was forcibly deported from the city six weeks ago yesterday. When the elders alighted from the train about fifty men were congregated around the depot.

The elders walked toward a cab, but when ringleaders of the mob called to the driver not to accept the men as passengers, he refused to carry them, and they started to walk uptown together. They were followed by a constantly increasing crowd, and when they had gone about half a mile, and were within a few rods of the center of the city, they were seized by the mob and hurried off to the Richland Buggy Works, a half mile from the Union Depot, where a large kettle of tar evidently prepared in advance for the occasion, was in readiness. The elders were handled roughly on the trip to the buggy factory, and Elder Moot, who is said to have offered some resistance to the indignities offered him, was struck a cruel blow over the eye, which closed it and discolored the flesh around it.

Arrived at the factory the elders were stripped of their raiment and completely covered with tar, the mixture being rubbed into their hair and beards. When the tarring was completed the victims were reclothed, so far as the torn condition of their raiment would permit. They were paraded a mile or two over the city streets, and taken to the Leiby residence, where the Dowie elders were mobbed last Sunday while Zion services were in progress. Here the elders were requested to make speeches.

The mayor and the police met the mob and the victims at the corner of Main and Bloom streets, where the elders were taken in charge by the police and taken to the city prison, where the officers and others scrubbed the tar off their bodies and physicians were summoned to investigate the injuries of the elders, which were found not to be serious. New clothing were secured for the elders to take the place of that portion of their own which was unwearable, and they were made as comfortable as possible. At noon, escorted by the mayor, the sheriff, and a large number of policemen, the elders were taken to the union depot and placed on a westbound Pennsylvania passenger train, while a crowd of a thousand people hooted and cheered.

FEVER IN HAVANA.

Havana, Sept. 24.—Thirty-one cases of yellow fever have been officially reported since Friday, making nearly 100 now under treatment. Captain George S. Cartwright, 24th United States infantry, quartermaster's department, who was taken down with the fever last Monday, at Camp Columbia, is dead. Robert Thomas and Alfred Kilbourn, Second United States artillery, were attacked yesterday.

Governor General Wood suggests that the departmental clerks should not reside in Havana while the fever is raging, as El Vedado, and other suburbs are preferable. Accordingly the clerks in the adjutant-general's department will stop work daily at 4 o'clock.

The North American Tobacco Company will organize a tobacco exchange to compete with what is known as the buyers' trust.

Refused to Fuse.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 22.—Although the Clark faction of the Democrats affected fusion yesterday with the Populists, they lost the labor party, and the Daly faction. Montana will have four state tickets, the labor party having nominated J. A. Ferguson for governor.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

GEN. CHAFFEE IS INSTRUCTED

To Withdraw the Bulk of Our Troops From Pekin.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The following statement is posted at the war department:

"The instructions of the secretary of war were cabled to Gen. Chaffee to-day that pending negotiations for settlement, a legation guard of a regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry and a light battery under the command of Gen. Chaffee, will remain in Pekin for the protection of our minister and American interests, and that the remainder of Gen. Chaffee's force, along with staff officers not required, stores and material, will be sent to Gen. MacArthur at Manila.

MR. CAREY'S LUCK.

Centralia, Ill., Sept. 24.—W. L. D. Carey, known to Centralia people as "Bill" Carey, left here Saturday night, accompanied by his son, Clarence Carey, of East St. Louis, for the Isle of Man, to take possession of his father's estate at that place. Mr. Carey and his family have been entirely too uncommunicative about their affairs to suit Centralia people for many years, and they are doing no more talking now.

The story, as it is understood here, is a simple one. Mr. Carey was the second son of an English noble, and came to this country a number of years ago, to make his own way. He was married here, and always made a living.

During his Centralia residence he was a mail clerk for a number of years, and for a time conducted a grocery store. Later he went into the commission and produce business, and made money.

Then, it appears, there was an unpleasantness in his family, and he went to Chicago and connected himself with a commission house there, and has been traveling in that line of business for many years.

W. L. D. Carey was the second son, and not a great part of the estate was expected for him, but some time ago the oldest son died, and last month the father died. A week or so ago Mr. Carey came down from Chicago and visited at the home of his family until his son, Clarence, who has once visited his grandfather's estate, came over from East St. Louis to go to England with his father.

Mr. Carey is heir, it now appears, to about $500,000.

Mr. Carey contented himself by telling an old friend that the fortune would be enough for him to "have a time and take things easy for the rest of his life," and that the boys would not have to work any longer.

GOLD SEEKERS KILLED.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 25.—Mail advices tell of the desperate but vain fight for life of J. Lorey, R. Springford and D. Roberts on the island of Batan, one of the Philippine groups.

There are valuable deposits of placer gold on the island, and it was to get this gold the men went there. They had been warned that the natives were hostile to all whites and would probably do them bodily harm, but they heeded none of the warnings. When they had been upon the island less than a week they were ambushed by 200 natives. The three were armed with repeating rifles, while the 200 carried spears. The white men sold their lives as dearly as possible.

A party of American soldiers who had gone to the relief of the prospectors, found their bodies cut to pieces by spears and horribly mutilated. Their rifles and all their valuables had been taken by the natives, more than twenty of whom lay dead around them. The natives attacked the soldiers, who beat them off with little effort.

DEWEY'S LOCOMOBILE.

New York, Sept. 25.—An automobile is no respector of persons, and sailing into a mined harbor may be a tame experience on top of a cantankerous gasoline tank.

Admiral Dewey went for a ride with Capt. Burgher in a locomobile yesterday afternoon at Bayport, L. I. About three miles from home the automobile balked and the gasoline tank was found to be empty, whereupon the Admiral went to the nearest house, which happened to be a bayman's cottage, and asked for some gasoline.

The housewife happened to have some for cleaning purposes and she gave it cheerfully. The tank was partly filled and Dewey made straight for Oakdale Farm, near Sayville, where he is stopping.

TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.

Faribault, Minn., Sept. 25.—Details have reached here of a terrible catastrophe which visited the village of Morristown, ten miles west of here, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. The village was struck by a cyclone and a barn was raised in the air and dropped directly on top of Paul Gatzke's saloon, where sixteen people had taken refuge from the storm. The saloon collapsed and all the occupants were buried in the debris. Eight persons were killed and six injured.

KILLED 45,000 CATHOLICS.

New York, Sept. 25.—Dispatches received in this city announce that the missionaries killed by Chinese in the massacre in the Yan Nan province were Bishop Fantosalli and Father Quirine, of the Roman Catholic church. It was said that the bishop died after the most awful torture. No direct word in confirmation of this particular report has yet come to the authorities in this city. A telegram from the Convent of the Holy Soul, in Shanghai, has been received, however, to the effect that 45,000 native Catholics had been massacred in different parts of the empire.

ON THE BEACH.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 20.—The treasure steamer, C. H. Hamlin, from Dawson to St. Michael, with 150 passengers and $1,500,000 in dust, was driven on the beach on the Yukon flats September 6, during a severe storm. One report that reached here was to the effect that the steamer was wrecked, but the North American Trading and Transportation company, which owns the vessel, received information that she made St. Michael's safely.

SHOPS BURNED.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 25.—The Iron Mountain shops, located at Baring Cross were totally destroyed by fire early to-day. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment. The shops were the largest in this section of the country, and were the main shops of the Iron Mountain system. The loss will reach $250,000.

RELIEF WORK IN GALVESTON

Hundreds of Laborers at Work Clearing Away the Debris.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 25.—Under the supervision of Chairman Jans Moller of the committee of public labor, nearly 1,000 men have gone to work cleaning the streets and beach front of debris and dead bodies. The wages are $2 a day for laborers, $3 for men and carts and $7.50 for men and teams, the money to be paid out of the general relief fund. Each ward is presided over by a boss in charge of the workmen of that ward, Acting Engineer Lias superintending the whole work.

Paying the men for four days' labor under General Scurry, for this class of work, authorized by the central committee, has been finished. The pay rolls aggregate about $7,000.

After being closed for a fortnight the saloons opened yesterday with the consent of the mayor.

The railroads are trying to get their new tracks in the storm-swept district between here and Houston placed in good order, but find it difficult to get men. While the city was under military law, and men were being impressed to buy the dead and clear away debris, hundreds of men were glad to get out of town and work for the railroads. Now that they have money and martial law is over, they are returning to the city.

The storm swept away a great many of the caskets which had been placed in vaults in the city cemeteries. Among the missing caskets is one which contained the remains of Charles Coghlan, the actor, who died here on November 27 last. His remains had been placed in a receiving vault awaiting final disposition upon orders of his relatives.

The Galveston Wharf Company has entered into a contract with a St. Louis firm for the reconstruction of grain elevator "B," and the rebuilding of all wharf sheds, the work to be completed within sixty days. A contract for repairing grain elevator "A" has already been let.

New York, Sept. 25.—Money continues to come in for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, and up to last night the aggregate totals of the funds organized by the Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce and Mayor Van Wyck, amounted to $192,217, which does not include many other smaller funds, nor the contribution of supplies.

The association yesterday made an invoice of the goods they sent on the McPherson to Galveston. It shows that $23,910 was spent for blankets and clothing, $89,877 for food supplies, $12,363 for house furnishings, $8,014 for boots and shoes and $4,212 for medical supplies and chemicals.

An appeal for help from Alvin, 29 miles west of Galveston, was received by the Merchants' Association. The chairman of the Alvin relief committee, has been requested to place himself in communication with Chairman McVittie, of the Galveston committee, who will honor properly authorized requesitions for supplies for sufferers in Alvin.

Death List 5,000.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 25.—The Galveston News' list of dead from the storm of September 8 represents a total of 3,859 names. The indications are that not more than 4,000 people will be actually accounted for. The News has made a diligent effort to get a complete list of the dead as far as possible. It is reasonable to assume that 800 or 1,000 people were lost whose names are not obtainable, which would make the total death list on Galveston island about 5,000. The News is of the opinion that the death on the island is slightly below rather than above 5,000.

This statement is made notwithstanding the fact that there are close observers at Galveston who are still estimating the death list on the island as high as 7,000.

UTAH'S SENATOR.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—A special to the Tribune from Salt Lake, Utah, says:

While Gov. Wells and Secretary of State Hammond were in Idaho last night to meet Gov. Roosevelt and escort him to this city, Judge O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake, a Democrat, was appointed United States Senator.

The appointment was made by Aquilla Nebeker, president of the senate, who is acting governor, according to the constitution. It was signed a little while before midnight at which time the train bearing Gov. Wells was expected to cross the line into Utah. The last legislature was Democratic although the state officers are Republican. There was a bitter fight for the senatorship between A. W. McCune, of Salt Lake, and Congressman W. H. King. An adjournment was taken without breaking the deadlock. The seat has remained vacant. Mr. Nebeker consulted a lawyer and was told he had power to make the appointment; he accordingly did so. The state seal was locked up and could not be used. Nebeker's legal advisers maintained his action was valid anyway. The appointment was drawn carefuly in legal form, signed and witnessed. A formal acceptance will be filed with the secretary of state.

BOUTELLE'S HEALTH.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 20.—A report sent officially from the asylum in which Congressman Charles A. Boutelle is receiving treatment for aphacia, received by his family here to-day, states without qualification that he is rapidly improving. The brain obstruction which, by allowing a physical pressure upon certain parts, made it impossible for him to properly control his nerve centers, has so far been absorbed under the treatment he has been receiving that he is now only slightly troubled in thought or speech, and in general he is practically himself again. At no time during his illness has his physical condition failed. The physicians say they are agreeably surprised at his recent rapid gains, and they are confident enough to hope for early and complete recovery.

RAILWAY HOLD-UP.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 22.—Four masked men held up the express car on the St. Louis-Portland "flyer" on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad early today near the village of Woodlawn, a few miles northwest of Lincoln. The men forced their way into the car and compelled the express messenger to open the local safe, which they looted. Only a small sum rewarded the robbers. The messenger could not open the through safe, which contained a large sum of money, and the robbers did not attempt to break it open. After going through the local safe the men left the express car and disappeared in the country. It is supposed they boarded the train at Lincoln shortly after midnight.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

GEN. JACKSON LAMPOONED

As an Imperialist in 1832 by Opposition Newspapers of the Union.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The Republican national committee has discovered a poster of the campaign of 1832, arraigning Andrew Jackson as an imperialist. The committee has reprinted the bill in fac-simile, and is sending 100,000 copies broadcast through the land. An explanatory note at the top begins: "The Cry of Imperialism is Not New."

In the campaign of 1832 Jackson was lampooned under the title of "King Andrew the First." His political opponents pretended to believe that his re-election was a menace to free government and the liberties of the people. They caricatured him in the trappings of royalty. They pictured him in the act of trampling the federal constitution and the charter of the Bank of the United States under his feet.

The poster unearthed by the Republicans was found among the forgotten relics of the Smithsonian institution at Washington. It bears at its top a large engraving of President Jackson in kingly robes and crown. Under the picture is the title, "King Andrew the First," and above it is the sarcastic sentence, "Born to Command." At the sides are the lines, "Had I Been Consulted" and "Of Veto Memory," Below the cartoon is the following indictment in big black type:

> KING ANDREW
> THE FIRST,
> "Born to Command."
>
> A KING who, possessing as much power as his Gracious Brother William IV., makes a worse use of it.
> A KING who has placed himself above the laws, as he has shown by his contempt of our judges.
> A KING who would destroy our currency, and substitute—OLD RAGS, payable by no one knows who, and no one knows where, instead of good SILVER DOLLARS.
> A KING born to command, as he has shown himself by appointing men to office contrary to the will of the people.
> A KING who, while he was feeding his favorites out of the public money, denied a pittance to the OLD SOLDIERS, who fought and bled for our independence.
> A KING whose PRIME MINISTER and HEIR APPARENT was thought unfit for the office of ambassador by the people:
>
> Shall he reign over us,
> Or shall the PEOPLE RULE?

Republicans are much pleased with evidence that Jackson, the patron saint of the Democracy, had to face charges of imperialism. They point out that he squelched the nullifiers of South Carolina "without the consent of the governed," and that he vetoed the charter of the national bank in the face of popular opinion, and they are glad to be able to show that the cry of imperialism has not succeeded as a bugaboo in the past.

THE MISSIONARIES.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The war department has received the following dispatch:

Taku.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Pekin, Sept. 17.—Further reply to your number 38, following accepted here as reliable. Two daughters of Atwater and 26 others murdered at Tayuan, July 9. Clapp and wife, four others murdered at Taiku, July 31. Atwater, wife, two children, six others murdered by their escort near Pen Chow Fu, August 15, a. m., in Shan Si province. Same message reports six persons, Dixon and wife, O'Curren and wife, single gentleman and single lady as having escaped into the mountains from a mission 30 miles to north of Takuan. They escaped on horseback and possibly may have evaded their pursuers.

(Signed) "CHAFFEE."

GEN. M'CLERNAND DEAD.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20.—General John A. McClernand died this morning. He was born in 1812. He rendered distinguished service on the Union side under General John A. Logan and General Grant, notably at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg. He has been in feeble health for some time. His death was the result of old age and a general breaking down of the system. He had been unconscious for the past 24 hours, and had only been kept alive by the constant use of hypodermic injections of strychnine and nitro-glycerine. His wife, two daughters and one son were with him at the last. His other son, Col. Edward McClernand, military governor of Cebu province, Philippines, was unable to come.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 21.—A Confederate monument was dedicated here today, the thirty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga. The monument was designed and executed in bronze by George Julian Zolnay, of New York, "the sculptor of the Confederacy." The unveiling was done by Mrs. Sarah S. Moorman, aged 81 years, mother of George Moorman, of New Orleans. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 people were present to view the ceremonies. Many distinguished personages were present.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Sept. 22.—Bradstreet's says:

The unfavorable turn given the general industrial situation by the strike of anthracite coal miners, and the possibility of wage disputes in the iron trade, with rather less activity in the latter industry, and some increase of weakness in the prices of crude forms, have given an appearance of irregularity to the general trade and business situation. On the other hand, the course of staple prices has been very generally upward this week, fall distribution of dry goods, clothing, hats and millinery has been of large volume at nearly all markets; there is a decidedly better tone noted in the boot and shoe and kindred trades, and the strength of cotton goods, though apparently in excess of that shown by the raw material, has been regarded as indicative of confidence on the part of the manufacturers.

Premature opening, due to hot, dry weather, is responsible for a portion of the heavy movement of cotton to market, but back of this, of course, is the desire to profit by the exceedingly good prices ruling. The rush of receipts has been too much for the bull movement, however, and the price is materially lower on the week.

Raw cotton and cotton goods have parted company as to prices this week. The rush of buyers to secure stocks has advanced print cloths, ginghams, bleached goods, prints, and, in fact, nearly all classes of cottons, while materially reducing stocks in hands of commission men and jobbers. Most manufacturers are refusing to take orders ahead except "at value," based upon the cost of raw material. Southern yarn spinners are reported curtailing operations, and the English spinners are in an especially bad situation owing to small supplies and high prices of raw material. A little more is reported doing in raw wool, but it is mostly to supply current needs of manufacturers, and no amounts of wool can be moved except at concessions. The spring business in men's woolens is still disappointing.

Iron and steel are rather quieter as a whole, and some weakness is noted in southern pig and steel billets at Pittsburg. On the other hand, finished products are as a rule firm, and bars are to be advanced $1 at Chicago. Export inquiry continues good but the high ocean rates and the scarcity of any kind of freight room renders the outlook uncertain. In the meantime, American bars and plates are underselling British and Scotch goods at the latter points of production. The next week will probably see final action taken as to the remaining wage scales, as to which depressing reports are current. In the general metal market the feature was the collapse of tin prices from abroad, due to reports of the smashing of the tin corner.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 183, as against 167 last week, 142 in this week a year ago, 182 in 1898, 327 in 1897, and 321 in 1896.

Canadian failures number 21, as against 24 last week, 13 in this week a year ago, 19 in 1898, 37 in 1897, and 34 in 1896.

APPLES AND FLAX.

New York, Sept. 25.—While first reports of serious apple losses, following the September gales, were in some instances exaggerated, latest advices to the American Agriculturist Weekly still show beyond question that enormous quantities were blown from the trees. Sheltered orchards and those on the eastern slopes of hills escaped serious injury, according to that authority in its issue of September 29, but advices indicate that all the way from 10 per cent up to 60 and 75 per cent, occasionally more, of the apples are on the ground. Reports as a rule show 25 to 50 per cent blown off the trees in the territory from Lake Erie eastward, including New England, losses in the central west and southwest variable. The price tendency seems to be somewhat higher, especially for strictly prime winter apples.

Te report of the flax crop of 1900, according to American Agriculturist Weekly, place the acreage 50 per cent over last year's harvest, now 2,595,000 acres. Of this increase 712,000 acres are in North Dakota alone, making the flax acreage of that state a quarter as large as wheat area harvested. The rate of yield is nowhere equal to that of last year, placed at nine bushels per acre, against twelve bushels in 1899. The total crop of flax seed of the United States is placed at 23,413,000 bushels, compared with 20,086,000 bushels one year ago, and 17,217,000 bushels two years ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Sept. 25.—Close.—Wheat was booked for a declin to-day and it declined. No amount of bullish news could stay the sagging of the market, and no matter what happened, the price took an extra dip to celebrate the occurrence. Cables were lower, the Liverpool close being ¼c down. Receipts were light. That should have helped the market some, but it didn't. Russia reported the worst condition of wheat in the southern provinces since 1891, when the ukase was issued, prohibiting the exportation of wheat. Even that piece of bullish news didn't help. Then when the detail on the world's visible came in, showing an increase of 4,634,000 bushels, the bearish element was joyous.

The opening was ½c to 1c lower. Cash and October wheat opened 1c down at 80c, slumped off to 79¾c at the outset and closed weak at 79½c. December was down 1c at 82¾c, at noon had declined ¼c, later touched 82¾c and closed weak at 82½c. The northwestern markets sold considerable wheat early in the day and made a bluff at holding firm. The break in the Chicago market forced them to follow, and they did it. The local market followed the general market closely.

Primary receipts for the day were 122,000, against 1,196,000 last year. Local receipts were 118,966 against 201,390 bushels last year.

Corn was firmer in the general market, but the local market did not follow. In the cash market, there was little change. December closed ⅛c lower than yesterday, and September ¼c lower. The primary receipts for the day were 713,000, against 1,329,000 bushels last year. Local receipts were 120,707, against 49,191 last year. Liverpool cables were up ¼c at the close, and some corn was worked at the seaboard, 15 loads being taken for export. Oats were dull and firm.

Clover seed was dull. There was not a single transaction in October seed, and December figured in but one. Receipts were 1,137 bags, against 1,320 last year. Shipments 850 bags, against the same amount last year.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 43c; September, 43c; December, 35c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 3 yellow, 43c; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 3 white, 43½c; No. 3 mixed, 42½c.

Oats—Cash, 23c; September, 23⅛c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24c.

Rye—Cash, 54½c.

Clover Seed—'98 prime, $6.15; '99 prime, $6.35; October, $6.75; December, $6.62½; No. 2, $5.60 to $6.70; rejected, $5.25 to $5.55.

At Chicago.

Firmness at Liverpool, light receipts and rain in the northwest failed to hold wheat prices during the first part of to-day's session. Long wheat was for sale and the markets in the spring wheat territory were weak. October opened ¼ to ⅜ lower at 77⅝ to 77½, and sold to 76⅞, where the market steadied. Local receipts were 486 cars, 20 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 283 cars against 505 last week and 920 a year ago.

Corn was dull and a trifle easier in sympathy with wheat. There was a fair sized trade early. October opened unchanged at 39¾ to 39⅝@39⅞ and sold to 39¼. Receipts were 670 cars.

Oats were dull; October opened at 22¼ and sold to 21⅞@22 in sympathy with wheat. Receipts were 250 cars.

There was little trade in provisions, and what there was was mostly for January delivery. January pork opened 2½ lower at $11.42½ and sold to $11.50; January lard, unchanged at $6.72½, selling to $6.77½, and January ribs unchanged at $6.10, advancing to $6.12½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO				To-day	Sept. 24
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	80	80	79½	79½	81
October	80	80	79½	79½	81
November	81½	..	..	81½	82½
December	82¾	82¾	82¾	82½	83¾
CHICAGO					
Wheat—					
September	77⅝	77⅝	76⅞	76⅞	78⅛
October	77⅝	77⅝	76⅞	76⅞	78¼
November	78⅜	78⅜	77⅝	77⅝@¾	79
December	79½	79½	78⅝	78⅝	79¾
Corn—					
September	40¾	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	41⅛
October	39⅝	39½	39⅛	39⅜@½	39⅝@⅜
November	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36¾@⅞	36⅞
December	34¾	34⅞	35⅛	34⅝@¾	35
Oats—					
September	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21⅞
October	22⅛	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	22⅛
December	23⅛	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	23⅛
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
October	82⅛	82⅛	81⅝	81⅝	82½
December	84⅛	84⅛	83½	83½	84¼
Corn—					
October	45½	46	45½	46	45¾
December	42	42	41⅝	41¾	42
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
October	75¼	75½	75¼	75¼	76⅝
December	77⅞	77⅞	76¾	76¾	78¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
September	..	..	..	..	79½
December	80⅛	80¼	79¼	79¼	80⅝@¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
September	..	..	..	..	83
December	82	82	81¼	81⅜	82½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
September	$12.60	..	..	$12.00	$11.05
October	11.87	12.05	11.87	12.00	11.96
Lard—					
September	7.65	..	..	7.05	7.02
October	7.02	7.07	7.02	7.05	7.02
Ribs—					
September	7.70	7.72	7.70	7.72	7.70
October	7.42	7.50	7.42	7.50	7.45

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 25.—Wall Street.—The opening dealings in stocks were small and changes were unimportant. St. Paul rose a sharp fraction on the increase in earnings for the third week of the month. A number of the specialties and international stocks showed small gains, and Tennessee Coal showed exceptional weakness, with a loss of 1½.

Free offerings of the specialties made large inroads on their prices, Sugar, Tobacco and Brooklyn Transit losing a point. Hocking Valley preferred fell as much and Anaconda lost two points, but rallied strongly. Reading first preferred showed strength and Erie first and second preferred rose 1 and 1½ respectively. At 11 o'clock the market was very unsettled, most of the specialties showing a tendency downward, while the railroads were inclined to go up.

The resistance of the prominent railroad stocks stopped pressure against the specialties and the entire list turned upward. There were numerous substantial rallies, but the market became very dull at the advance. A raid on Tennessee Coal and Sugar forced them down to 51¼ and 112½ respectively. Some other stocks fell away sympathetically, but not much impression was made on the list. In the usually neglected stocks there was some wide fluctuations, including a 2 per cent decline in Lead preferred and 3 points in New York Air Brake. Near midday the market showed signs of hardening but was almost stagnant. Bonds reacted on small sales.

Money on call nominally at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers bills at $4.86½@4.86¾ for demand and at $4.82¾@4.83 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.83½@4.84 and $4.87½@4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82@4.82½. Silver certificates, 62¾@63¾c. Bar silver, 62⅝c. Mexican dollars, 49¾c.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

Am. Cotton Oil	31	31½	31	31½
Am. Tobacco	86½	87	85¾	86⅝
Am. Steel Wire	71	71	71	71
Am. Steel Wire com	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼
Am. Sugar Ref'g	114	114	112½	[illegible]
Atchison	26¾	26½	26⅛	26½
Atchison, pfd.	68⅜	68½	68	68⅜
Am. Car &	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	66⅞	67¼	66⅝	67
Brooklyn R. T.	48	49	[illegible]	49
Burlington	120¾	121½	120½	121⅛
Con. Tobacco	23⅝	24¼	23½	24
Col. Fuel	29½	.....	.....	30
C. and O.	26⅝	.....	.....	26¾
C., C., C. and St. L.	58	.....	.....	58¼
Fed. Steel	31¾	.....	.....	31⅝
Fed. Steel pref	63¼	.....	.....	63⅜
Gen. Electric	132¾	.....	.....	132½
Glucose	48½	.....	.....	48½
Hocking pref	60¼	60⅝	59¾	60½
L. and N	69½	.....	.....	69⅝
Leather	9½	9½	9	9½
Leather pref	65½	.....	.....	65½
L. E. and W. com.	25	.....	.....	25
Manhattan	84¼	85¼	84¼	85¼
Missouri Pacific	47⅞	48¼	47⅜	47⅝
Missouri K. & T.	27	27½	26⅞	27⅛
Northern Pacific	48⅛	49	48⅛	48⅞
North. Pac. pfd.	69	69	68¾	69
New York Central	127	127¾	127	127¾
N. & W. com.	31½	31¾	31½	31¾
Penna	124¾	126	124¾	126
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
People's Gas Co.	83¾	84½	83¾	84¼
Reading 1st pfd	51¼	52¼	51	52¼
Rock Island	104⅜	104⅜	104⅛	104⅝
Rep. S. & I. C.	10⅞	.....	.....	10⅞
So. Ry. pfd	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
St. Paul	111⅜	112¼	111½	112¼
Southern Pac.	31⅝	31⅝	31	31
Tenn. C. & I.	52⅜	53¼	51¼	53
Union Pac.	54⅝	55	54¼	54⅞
Union Pac. pfd.	71¾	.....	.....	71⅝
Wabash pfd.	16⅝	.....	.....	16⅝
Western Union	77⅝	.....	.....	77⅝
W. L. E.	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼
October	80	..	..	79½
November	81½	..	..	..

Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Sept. 25.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 35 cars; market fairly active and steady; yorkers, $5.65; mediums and heavies, $5.55; pigs, strictly corn fed, $5.40@5.50; stags and roughs, $3.50@5.00; skippy pigs, $2.50@3.25; grassers, light to heavy weights, $5.25@5.40; trade closing about steady.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25.—(Eirick Bros. Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market strong. Hogs Receipts, 10 cars; market steady; pigs, $5.70@5.75; Yorkers and mediums, $5.75@5.80; heavy, $5.75@5.80. Sheep—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady at yesterday's quotations.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 800 westerns and 1,100 Texans, generally steady to slow; good to prime steers, $5.40@5.90; poor to medium, $4.60@5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.60; cows, $2.50@4.30; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.60@4.60; calves, steady, unchanged, $4.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.30@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.50@4.25; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 25,000; to-morrow, 29,000; left over, 2,150; about steady; top, $5.57½; mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.50; good to choice heavy, $5.25@5.50; rough heavy, $4.90@5.00; bulk of sales, $5.15@5.40.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 25.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 10 double deck loads; market ruled slow. Light mediums, $5.80 to $5.85; heavy mediums, $5.80; Yorkers, $5.75@5.80; prime heavy hogs, $5.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 5 double deck loads; market slow; good to best sheep, $4.00@4.25; spring lambs, $4.00@5.40.

Detroit, Sept. 25.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@4.75; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.40; common, $2.25@2.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders lower at $2.50@3.00; milch cows active at $25.00@50.00; calves active at $5.00@7.00. Sheep and lambs active; prime lambs, $5.25@5.40; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.00@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; receipts light; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.40@5.50; Yorkers, $5.40@5.50; pigs, $5.40@5.60; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, Sept. 25.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 18@19c; fancy creamery, 25c; gathered cream, 21c.

Oleomargarine—12½c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—12c.

Eggs—Per doz., 16½c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, 85c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; yellow Danvers, per bu., 50c; silver skin pickling, per bu., $2.00@3.00.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 7c.

Cucumber pickles—Per 100, 20@25c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 45c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 7c.

Wax Beans—Per bu., 75c.

Beets—Per bu., 50c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 40c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Mango Peppers—Per bu., 45c.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, 60c.

Boston Marrow Squash—Per doz., $1.00; Hubbard squash, $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00; Delaware, $2.50 per bbl.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 25.—Butter—Receipts, 10,704 packages; market weak; creamery, 17½@22½c; June creamery, 18½@21½c; factory, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 12,482 packages; market strong; large white, 11½c; small white, 11¼@11¾c; large colored, 11½c; small colored, 11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 14,455 packages; market quiet and steady; western, regular packing at mark, 17½@18c; western, loss off, 20c.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 4⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4c. Refined firm; crushed, $6.55; powdered, $6.25; granulated, $6.15.

Coffee—Market easy; No. 7 Rio, 8⅝c nominal.

COTTON.

New York, Sept. 25.—The cotton market opened easy 8@12 points under yesterday's close and moderate selling pressure came from abroad. The factors which combined to bring about so radical a change consisted of weak Liverpool market advices, an avalanche of cotton in the way of port receipts and arrival of exceptionally fine cotton picking weather over the entire belt. The local speculative "talent" did not believe fully in the [illegible] abroad, however, and in the very face of later weak cables from Liverpool prices here forged upward with influential parties stalwart buyers of the October and January options. Wire houses and southern interests also loaded up, the belief being general that the crop report would be bullish in the extreme. Reports that spot markets were again hardening and a reappearance of yesterday's buyers and predictions for a severe cold wave to-morrow in the heart of the cotton country were important bull announcements.

Cotton futures opened easy. Sept., $10.18; Oct., $10.10; Nov., $9.89; Dec., $9.[illegible]; Jan., $9.67; Feb., $9.63; March, $9.6[illegible]; April, $9.65; May, $9.66; June, $9.66; July, $9.[illegible]; Aug., $9.57.

WOOL.

New York, Sept. 25.—A deal is on the carpet involving 350 bags of fleece wool, but buyer and seller are 1c apart on the question of price. The figures stand 37c bid and 38c asked. If the mill man gets the stock he will have to come up, in all probability, as the wool is in strong hands. There was a small sale of [illegible] noils Saturday at 23c, and a New England manufacturer ordered 25,400 pounds of B supers at 27c in the grease. Some 14,000 pounds of Kentucky quarter-blood passed to buyer's account at 23c. A sale of 9,000 Russian carpet stock at 13½c is reported. No sales are on record in foreign wool.

Pulled wools continue to be almost the only domestic stocks in which there is any activity, and this is comparative only. The market as a whole is in a state of lethargy. Late reports from interior markets show that there is no business of importance under way. Growers are still holding for better prices. Wool now in western store houses is likely to stay there and accumulate interest, taxes and moths for 60 days at least. Still the western wool man would be unable to force the market unless he named a ridiculous price on his stock.

Present market conditions justify him in waiting, for it is wholly probable that he may realize a fair profit on his holdings if the eastern goods market rights itself before the holidays.

Dealers are awaiting the opening of the next series of London wool auctions on Oct. 9 with keen interest. The entry list for these sales is now closed. It shows an aggregate of 366,221 bales available, most of which is Australian stock, although there are several good lots of Cape and Natal wools. The total given includes 158,000 bales held over from the last sales. In the New York market it is considered hardly probable that the sale will develop an increasing strength of prices, in view of the condition of the Continental goods market, but it is hoped the prices will hold their own. There are dealers, however, who predict a decline of 5 to 10 per cent. If this proves to be the case, prices on this side of the water would probably weaken somewhat, through sympathy.

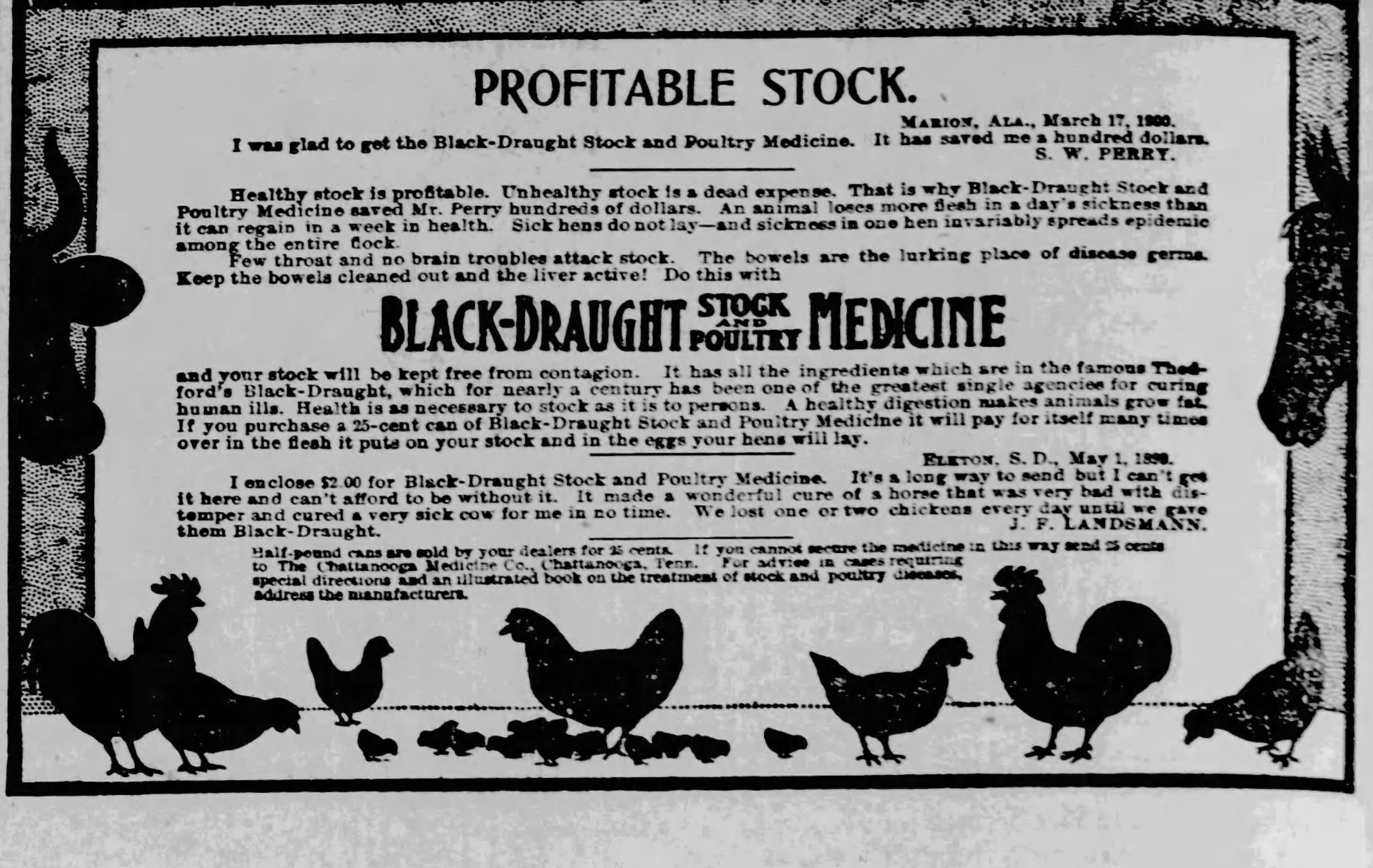
LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Sept. 25.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.50@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.00@ 6.00
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Good lugs	7.50@ 8.50
Common leaf (short)	7.00@ 8.00
Common leaf	8.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@12.00
Fine and selections	[illegible]
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.50@ 5.50
Trash (sound)	5.50@ 6.50
Common lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Medium lugs	7.50@ 8.50
Good lugs	8.00@10.00
Common leaf (short)	7.50@ 8.50
Common leaf	8.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	10.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@13.50
Fine and selections	20.00
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$1.25@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.75@ 3.75
Common lugs	3.75@ 4.25
Medium lugs	4.25@ 4.75
Good lugs	4.75@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 2c lower.



PROFITABLE STOCK.

MARION, ALA., March 17, 1900.

I was glad to get the Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. It has saved me a hundred dollars.
S. W. PERRY.

Healthy stock is profitable. Unhealthy stock is a dead expense. That is why Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine saved Mr. Perry hundreds of dollars. An animal loses more flesh in a day's sickness than it can regain in a week in health. Sick hens do not lay—and sickness in one hen invariably spreads epidemic among the entire flock.

Few throat and no brain troubles attack stock. The bowels are the lurking place of disease germs. Keep the bowels cleaned out and the liver active! Do this with

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

and your stock will be kept free from contagion. It has all the ingredients which are in the famous Thedford's Black-Draught, which for nearly a century has been one of the greatest single agencies for curing human ills. Health is as necessary to stock as it is to persons. A healthy digestion makes animals grow fat. If you purchase a 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine it will pay for itself many times over in the flesh it puts on your stock and in the eggs your hens will lay.

ELKTON, S. D., May 1, 1899.

I enclose $2.00 for Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. It's a long way to send but I can't get it here and can't afford to be without it. It made a wonderful cure of a horse that was very bad with distemper and cured a very sick cow for me in no time. We lost one or two chickens every day until we gave them Black-Draught.
J. F. LANDSMANN.

Half-pound cans are sold by your dealers for 25 cents. If you cannot secure the medicine in this way send 25 cents to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.